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citrus fruits

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EUROPEAN CITRUS IMPORTS AND U.S. CITRUS TRADE, 1971-72 SEASON

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Western European Market For Fresh Citrus

Oranges (including tangerines). Virtually all Western European countries imported more oranges in 1972 as the total for the area reached a record 100.2 million boxes, 9 percent above the 1971 level. France posted the largest increase, 2.7 million boxes, but remained in second position, as West Germany, Europe's leading market, also increased imports by more than 2 million boxes. Both Belgium and the Netherlands also registered substantial gains, while only the United Kingdom received smaller quantities of fresh oranges in 1972. Western European imports are summarized in table 1.

The overall increase in these imports was stimulated primarily by the record supplies available in the Mediterranean Basin during calendar 1972. Spain's performance was especially impressive as imports from that country totaled 41.7 million boxes or 42 percent of the market, more than twice that of the nearest supplier.

The countries of the European Community (EC) recorded sizable gains and remained the major customers for Spanish citrus. In addition, Spain was one of the few countries to increase its participation in the U.K. market. Israel, Western Europe's second largest supplier, registered a slight decline overall, but managed to increase sales to the EC for the third consecutive year.

Imports during the summer months from the major supplier, South Africa, were down from the previous year, but modest increases were posted by two other important participants during this period, Brazil and the United States.

Lemons. Western Europe imported 9.7 million boxes in 1972, only 790,000 boxes less than the pre-

vious year's record level, but the smallest volume in a decade. Countries registering the largest declines included the two major importers, West Germany and France. For West Germany, this represents the fourth consecutive yearly decline. The Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway were the only countries to register an increase in 1972 (Table 2).

Smaller crops in Cyprus, Greece, and Israel were partly responsible for the overall decline in imports, but more important was the reduced supply of Italian lemons, particularly during the summer months. Western European imports from Italy during 1972 fell to the lowest level in over 10 years, 4.3 million boxes, compared with 5.8 million in 1971. Imports from Spain rose by one-half from the poor 1971 performance, while more lemons were also imported from the United States and South Africa.

Grapefruit. Imports into Western Europe totaled 10.6 million boxes in 1972, 4 percent below the record 1971 level, but substantially above any previous year. The United Kingdom, the area's major importer, purchased 1.1 million boxes less than the abnormally large 1971 volume and was mainly responsible for the overall decline.

Two other leading markets, West Germany and France, both received more grapefruit in 1972, while Italy imported less than the previous year for the first time since 1962. Western European imports are shown in table 3.

Supplies available for export in the Mediterranean area were down significantly from 1971, particularly in Israel and Cyprus. Despite the decline in imports from Israel, that country remained the No. 1 supplier to every market, and accounted for 57 percent of the total. After declining the past two seasons, the United States more than doubled its participation in the Western European market in 1972, but only accounted for 6 percent or 640,000 boxes.

Western European Market For Citrus Juices

All countries listed in tables 4-12 imported more citrus juice than during the previous year with the notable exception of Sweden. Although several major exporters benefited from the expanding European demand for these products, the United States suffered declines in most markets. Not only have the major producing nations found Western Europe to be an enticing market, but noncitrus producing countries such as the Netherlands and West Germany are reprocessing some of their imports, and exporting citrus juice products to nearby countries.

West Germany imported in excess of 150,000 metric tons of citrus juice in 1972, 18 percent above the previous year and more than any other European country. The Netherlands easily remained the leading supplier overall, and dominated the single-strength orange juice category. Brazil was the major supplier of concentrated orange juice, while most grapefruit juice was from Greece, the Netherlands, and Israel.

The **United Kingdom** imported more juice during 1971-72 than the previous season, largely because of increased purchases of Israeli grapefruit juice. Israel, already commanding more than half the total U.K. citrus juice market, further enhanced its position.

France purchased a larger volume of citrus juice for the eighth consecutive year as countries such as Morocco, Israel, Greece, and Spain all increased their participation in the market while the United States was the most significant supplier posting a decline from 1971.

Sweden was the only country to register a decrease in tonnage imported in 1972, but the availability of juice in terms of single-strength equivalent was closer to the 1971 level than the total indicates. The primary reason was the substantial increase in purchases from Brazil, mainly a supplier of concentrated orange juice for reconstitution, largely offsetting the sharp drop in receipts from the United States, a supplier of both concentrated and single-strength juice.

Other countries importing more citrus juice in 1972 included Austria, Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands, but only the latter country increased purchases from the United States.

U.S. Fresh Citrus Exports

Exports of **oranges (including tangerines)** totaled a near record 9.6 million boxes in 1971-72, 1.8 million boxes above the previous season. All major areas

received more oranges, led by the two leading markets, Canada and Hong Kong. However during the 1972-73 winter marketing period, the United States was virtually eliminated from the European market, and also suffered a decline in shipments to Canada. As a result, the total for the period was 12 percent less than the 1971-72 winter marketing period.

Lemon exports reached 4.5 million boxes, an increase of 700,000 boxes from 1970-71. Japan, by far the most important market, accounted for most of the gain. Aided by shorter lemon supplies in the Mediterranean area, U.S. exports during the 1972-73 winter marketing period rose 50 percent above the comparable period the previous season. Most of the gain was to Europe.

Exports of **grapefruit** jumped 87 percent from the 1970-71 level largely because of the success achieved in the recently liberalized Japanese market. Total shipments were 5 million boxes during 1971-72, of which Japan received almost one-half. Exports during the 1972-73 winter marketing period were 18 percent above the preceding winter period as gains to Europe and Japan more than offset a decline in shipments to Canada.

U.S. exports of fresh citrus are shown in tables 13-15.

U.S. Processed Citrus Exports

The 1971-72 season for processed citrus products was characterized by larger shipments to Canada, and an offsetting reduction in export activity to other areas, particularly Europe. The result was that only half of the six types of orange and grapefruit juice summarized in table 16 registered an increase over 1970-71. The most significant gain was the record 7.9 million gallons of frozen concentrated orange juice shipped in 1971-72, although frozen grapefruit concentrate was also at a record level. Both types of single-strength juice declined.

U.S. Citrus Imports

Although imports of oranges (including tangerines) from Mexico increased slightly in 1971-72 a decline in purchases from Israel led to a reduction in total imports to 1.4 million boxes from 1.5 million in 1970-71. Several countries, particularly Brazil and Mexico, substantially increased shipments of concentrated orange juice to the United States during 1971-72 and imports reached a record 35.6 million gallons (single-strength equivalent). U.S. imports of these two items are shown in table 17.

TABLE 1.--ORANGES (INCLUDING TANGERINES), FRESH: IMPORTS INTO WESTERN EUROPE
FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1970-72

(In thousands of 76-pound boxes)

Country and year	Country of origin									
	Algeria	Brazil	Israel	Italy	Morocco	South Africa	Spain	United States	Other	Total
EC										
Belgium:										
1970	3	10	992	153	509	481	3,178	385	191	5,902
1971	39	5	760	164	426	534	2,661	240	548	5,377
1972	17	14	1,351	136	576	522	3,190	273	481	6,560
France:										
1970	2,580	146	969	123	6,364	1,660	10,635	240	922	23,639
1971	2,111	199	1,325	78	5,919	1,372	10,229	224	1,467	22,924
1972	2,308	172	1,136	44	6,190	1,440	12,515	253	1,568	25,626
West Germany:										
1970	213	245	4,706	1,530	4,323	1,022	16,721	45	962	29,767
1971	263	282	5,910	1,388	3,743	963	12,390	27	1,002	25,968
1972	178	218	5,037	1,349	4,048	1,121	15,554	23	704	28,232
Italy:										
1970	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1971	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1972	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands:										
1970	32	379	1,440	31	768	482	3,935	637	1,401	9,105
1971	76	520	1,413	35	877	558	3,107	578	2,054	9,218
1972	169	866	1,957	25	1,160	595	3,381	583	1,827	10,563
Total EC:										
1970	2,828	780	8,107	1,837	11,964	3,645	34,469	1,307	3,476	68,413
1971	2,489	1,006	9,408	1,665	10,965	3,427	28,387	1,069	5,071	63,487
1972	2,672	1,270	9,481	1,554	11,974	3,678	34,640	1,132	4,580	70,981
OTHER EUROPE										
Austria:										
1970	1	19	740	1,175	24	93	229	5	1,029	3,315
1971	(1/)	12	793	823	44	98	131	---	1,014	2,915
1972	1	14	838	884	51	114	221	2	1,092	3,217
Denmark:										
1970	3	25	540	9	54	51	610	63	51	1,406
1971	7	22	541	8	15	66	476	48	104	1,287
1972	2	6	534	4	13	55	511	63	131	1,319
Finland:										
1970	3	67	897	13	130	83	285	2	216	1,696
1971	9	98	977	23	90	120	167	(1/)	353	1,837
1972	7	66	1,107	11	76	112	279	(1/)	364	2,022
Norway:										
1970	5	6	444	8	543	224	734	95	55	2,114
1971	8	20	507	10	437	239	516	66	102	1,905
1972	2	13	610	5	528	212	417	93	107	1,987
Sweden:										
1970	4	13	1,181	606	358	114	1,216	32	112	3,636
1971	11	1	1,351	481	376	205	870	18	132	3,445
1972	3	3	1,368	447	441	182	1,011	10	133	3,598
Switzerland:										
1970	12	69	577	1,415	62	42	989	6	99	3,271
1971	45	67	725	1,143	43	73	869	---	116	3,081
1972	69	77	661	1,246	5	72	1,097	2	70	3,299
United Kingdom:										
1970	12	421	5,521	---	1,114	2,243	3,497	128	1,197	14,133
1971	277	489	5,317	---	573	2,385	2,752	97	1,966	13,856
1972	257	371	4,855	---	689	2,003	3,546	95	1,925	13,741
Grand total:										
1970	2,868	1,400	18,007	5,063	14,249	6,495	42,029	1,638	6,235	97,984
1971	2,846	1,715	19,619	4,153	12,543	6,613	34,168	1,298	8,858	91,813
1972	3,013	1,820	19,454	4,151	13,777	6,428	41,722	1,397	8,402	100,164

1/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 2.--LEMONS, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO WESTERN EUROPE
FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1970-72

(In thousands of 76-pound boxes)

Country and year	Country of origin								
	Cyprus	Greece	Israel	Italy	South Africa	Spain	United States	Other	Total
EC									
Belgium:									
1970	2	51	14	94	4	79	198	54	496
1971	1	64	20	127	27	24	150	129	542
1972	1	56	15	78	18	51	155	128	502
France:									
1970	232	201	71	496	20	1,140	553	79	2,792
1971	258	220	106	833	38	734	599	161	2,949
1972	169	114	68	445	60	986	631	237	2,710
West Germany:									
1970	4	60	5	2,500	---	871	50	236	3,726
1971	2	57	7	2,956	2	311	38	315	3,688
1972	4	71	---	2,262	13	530	45	415	3,340
Italy:									
1970	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1971	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1972	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands:									
1970	23	20	19	88	3	21	136	45	355
1971	40	28	19	121	1	2	154	74	439
1972	24	35	10	114	7	19	163	99	471
Total EC:									
1970	261	332	109	3,178	27	2,111	937	414	7,369
1971	301	369	152	4,037	68	1,071	941	679	7,618
1972	198	276	93	2,899	98	1,586	994	879	7,023
OTHER EUROPE									
Austria:									
1970	1	72	1	600	8	5	30	6	723
1971	4	71	18	600	12	1	27	6	739
1972	5	64	18	455	29	3	25	48	647
Denmark:									
1970	8	9	19	66	4	8	73	9	196
1971	3	20	27	70	5	(1/)	61	6	192
1972	2	16	26	43	14	6	61	10	178
Finland:									
1970	6	---	20	47	7	2	25	4	111
1971	2	---	18	45	9	1	20	3	98
1972	(1/)	---	26	35	7	4	3	1	75
Norway:									
1970	3	(1/)	10	2	2	3	52	1	73
1971	3	2	13	2	3	3	44	1	71
1972	1	(1/)	14	1	3	1	53	2	75
Sweden:									
1970	5	---	30	21	3	5	109	9	182
1971	2	---	34	26	4	1	109	3	179
1972	1	---	35	26	9	1	113	5	190
Switzerland:									
1970	6	1	3	382	---	111	12	4	519
1971	1	1	24	447	1	16	15	5	510
1972	2	2	23	384	4	46	22	6	489
United Kingdom:									
1970	161	---	24	580	87	116	41	80	1,089
1971	200	---	75	548	119	34	33	107	1,116
1972	176	---	31	473	160	52	19	144	1,055
Grand total:									
1970	451	414	216	4,876	138	2,361	1,279	527	10,262
1971	516	463	361	5,775	221	1,127	1,250	810	10,523
1972	385	358	266	4,316	324	1,699	1,290	1,095	9,733

1/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 3.--GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO WESTERN EUROPE
FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1970-72

(In thousands of 80-pound boxes)

Country and year	Country of origin							Total
	Cyprus	Honduras	Israel	Morocco	South Africa	United States	Other	
EC								
Belgium:								
1970	4	35	288	---	43	60	16	446
1971	9	55	238	1	65	11	35	414
1972	20	41	253	---	56	23	43	436
France:								
1970	14	29	1,135	11	237	166	103	1,695
1971	27	63	1,057	13	235	147	164	1,706
1972	23	54	1,100	15	225	296	300	2,013
West Germany:								
1970	276	86	1,558	---	230	48	84	2,282
1971	190	87	1,539	3	206	24	125	2,174
1972	93	124	1,529	9	208	104	192	2,259
Italy:								
1970	31	---	463	---	136	7	117	754
1971	79	---	1,101	---	167	55	51	1,453
1972	74	(1/)	979	(1/)	87	(1/)	161	1,301
Netherlands:								
1970	51	24	229	---	16	71	153	544
1971	56	38	250	3	32	25	202	606
1972	89	50	386	4	49	134	280	992
Total EC:								
1970	376	174	3,673	11	662	352	473	5,721
1971	361	243	4,185	20	705	262	577	6,353
1972	299	269	4,247	28	625	557	976	7,001
OTHER EUROPE								
Austria:								
1970	11	1	65	---	11	6	2	96
1971	8	---	76	---	17	---	8	109
1972	5	---	84	---	18	2	6	115
Denmark:								
1970	14	14	62	---	14	13	5	122
1971	12	9	79	(2/)	14	3	6	123
1972	2	9	72	---	14	6	7	110
Finland:								
1970	9	1	64	---	15	3	1	93
1971	6	1	67	(2/)	16	(2/)	4	94
1972	---	1	74	---	15	1	4	95
Norway:								
1970	2	---	21	---	8	6	1	38
1971	1	(2/)	23	---	10	3	1	38
1972	(2/)	(2/)	26	---	8	3	2	39
Sweden:								
1970	2	2	83	---	8	16	23	134
1971	3	(2/)	102	---	17	11	14	147
1972	2	---	105	1	20	11	11	150
Switzerland:								
1970	24	---	200	---	24	16	9	273
1971	1	---	242	---	26	3	18	290
1972	(2/)	---	259	---	36	17	9	321
United Kingdom:								
1970	466	---	1,305	---	299	16	413	2,499
1971	860	---	1,924	---	281	4	817	3,886
1972	591	---	1,183	---	343	43	643	2,803
Grand total:								
1970	904	192	5,473	11	1,041	428	927	8,976
1971	1,252	253	6,698	20	1,086	286	1,445	11,040
1972	899	279	6,050	29	1,079	640	1,658	10,634

1/ Included in "other." 2/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 4.--AUSTRIA: IMPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1966-71

(In metric tons)

Item and country of origin	Year beginning October 1						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
Orange juice, concentrated: <u>1/</u>							
United States	58.0	189.2	71.2	47.1	87.4	71.7	
Brazil	---	.4	6.9	6.3	283.8	493.3	
Denmark	70.4	18.7	43.8	89.8	2.1	(2/)	
Germany, West	59.4	5.7	28.0	24.0	19.0	71.5	
Israel	44.1	140.6	75.7	133.7	81.3	108.9	
Italy	77.1	18.9	24.9	26.1	7.1	7.2	
South Africa	33.0	4.0	90.6	(2/)	310.2	(2/)	
Spain	60.7	64.5	56.4	49.4	56.1	7.6	
Other	32.1	29.8	24.6	88.1	16.0	43.2	
Total	434.8	471.8	422.1	464.5	863.0	803.4	
Orange juice, single-strength: <u>1/</u>							
United States	361.8	941.3	584.5	1,030.7	893.3	681.4	
Brazil	69.4	42.2	38.9	225.6	44.5	14.0	
Germany, West	213.8	227.2	190.1	202.7	439.7	643.5	
Greece	163.1	177.3	67.7	150.1	151.0	508.6	
Israel	1,276.7	1,914.1	1,674.9	1,882.4	1,772.7	1,958.6	
Italy	261.3	1,319.0	404.4	433.4	430.2	707.0	
Netherlands	5.7	163.4	78.6	83.6	90.5	150.0	
South Africa	27.1	117.0	307.8	(2/)	78.9	142.4	
Spain	86.4	53.1	40.4	75.9	109.8	140.1	
Other	184.7	528.5	310.6	524.2	194.9	192.5	
Total	2,650.0	5,483.1	3,697.9	4,608.6	4,205.5	5,138.1	

1/ Includes an unknown quantity of lemon juice.

2/ If any, included under "other."

TABLE 5.--BELGIUM: IMPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1967-72

(In metric tons)

Country of origin	Calendar year					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
United States	1,609	3,009	1,972	2,427	2,623	1,627
Argentina	121	(1/)	53	147	215	448
Brazil	271	---	84	35	593	1,068
France	(1/)	(1/)	94	193	580	450
Germany, West	124	140	528	611	1,347	3,023
Greece	389	522	704	410	399	286
Israel	987	1,448	2,326	2,691	3,452	3,165
Italy	75	100	375	248	715	820
Morocco	129	(1/)	160	189	132	98
Netherlands	160	512	865	1,331	2,706	4,946
South Africa	(1/)	422	639	60	599	606
Spain	(1/)	167	257	586	737	452
Other	879	1,191	441	347	396	327
Total	4,744	7,511	8,498	9,275	14,494	17,316

1/ If any, included under "other."

Table 6.--DENMARK: IMPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1967-72

(In metric tons)

Country of origin	Calendar year					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
United States	3,542	2,172	944	1,879	605	368
Brazil	181	555	470	524	1,744	2,799
Germany, West	28	40	54	115	160	387
Greece	668	506	510	514	256	76
Israel	970	1,147	2,384	3,457	3,101	3,305
Italy	328	151	582	372	174	316
Netherlands	17	22	87	112	112	67
South Africa	78	67	262	186	256	514
Spain	392	329	487	575	468	559
Sweden	348	(1/)	98	225	113	120
United Kingdom	70	59	86	84	59	156
Other	300	80	90	77	168	278
Total	6,922	5,128	6,054	8,120	7,216	8,945

1/ If any, included under "other."

TABLE 7.--FRANCE: IMPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1967-72

(In metric tons)

Item and country of origin	Calendar year					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Orange juice:						
United States	3,862	5,764	4,330	6,916	7,143	5,292
Algeria	3,203	1,259	217	38	632	750
Brazil	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	811	1,832
Germany, West	(1/)	53	11	65	175	231
Greece	190	303	658	1,702	2,746	2,999
Israel	1,955	2,463	4,758	4,012	5,687	6,719
Italy	140	140	448	495	142	66
Morocco	3,999	7,061	9,975	12,415	7,913	9,187
Netherlands	(1/)	(1/)	97	209	253	328
Spain	45	129	1,166	2,657	4,960	6,226
Other	32	330	16	87	236	470
Total	13,426	17,502	21,676	28,596	30,698	34,100
Lemon juice:						
Algeria	43	(1/)	5	---	---	---
Greece	(1/)	(1/)	16	41	51	66
Israel	---	35	104	45	60	139
Italy	518	409	382	691	830	764
Ivory Coast	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	144	329
Morocco	17	20	95	58	79	49
Other	114	133	13	81	26	168
Total	692	597	615	916	1,190	1,515
Grapefruit juice:						
United States	5,740	3,593	3,479	3,464	3,311	1,972
Algeria	1,205	392	421	213	357	---
Argentina	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	131	261	212
Greece	---	---	923	3,858	3,293	5,459
Israel	3,507	3,705	4,176	3,047	3,527	3,178
Morocco	2,610	4,183	4,053	5,233	4,245	4,453
Netherlands	---	---	336	233	382	227
South Africa	46	(1/)	421	81	53	23
Spain	---	---	110	381	423	658
Other	45	45	73	81	121	200
Total	13,153	11,918	13,992	16,722	15,973	16,382

1/ If any, included under "other."

TABLE 8.--NETHERLANDS: IMPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1967-72

(In metric tons)

Country of origin	Calendar year					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
United States	2,194	2,589	1,854	4,298	3,881	4,240
Argentina	202	126	(1/)	125	511	1,307
Belgium-Luxembourg ...	685	1,012	1,091	891	(2/)	(2/)
Brazil	1,176	2,111	3,438	2,903	6,598	7,928
Germany, West	1,555	1,444	1,513	1,632	1,361	2,721
Greece	295	144	108	105	58	176
Israel	3,206	2,259	2,395	2,523	2,661	3,551
Italy	955	1,118	1,893	2,379	3,318	2,109
Jamaica	60	69	32	123	(1/)	(1/)
Morocco	260	322	196	164	65	8
Mozambique	48	282	396	423	146	72
South Africa	528	347	182	353	313	403
Spain	1,355	956	496	660	650	666
Other	234	283	585	346	256	276
Total	12,753	13,062	14,179	16,925	19,818	23,457

1/ If any, included under "other."

2/ Trade with Belgium-Luxembourg no longer included in import statistics.

TABLE 9.--SWEDEN: IMPORTS OF CITRUS PRODUCTS
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1967-72

(In metric tons)

Item and country of origin	Calendar year					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Citrus juices:						
Unsweetened:						
United States	4,252	12,918	9,931	18,661	16,859	9,644
Argentina	302	151	8	(1/)	67	458
Brazil	226	428	880	980	2,383	6,429
Greece	269	72	107	108	63	67
Israel	3,400	4,572	7,173	8,895	6,888	7,349
Italy	285	241	534	211	139	179
Mexico	16	6	2	3	25	225
South Africa	137	91	127	87	78	47
Spain	578	894	757	973	1,544	774
United Kingdom	276	308	555	193	139	138
Other	170	303	176	470	284	785
Total	9,911	19,984	20,250	30,581	28,469	26,095
Citrus juices:						
Sweetened:						
United States	46	44	49	31	64	81
Israel	11	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Other	24	27	60	12	13	17
Total	81	71	109	43	77	98
Canned citrus sections:						
United States	20	16	14	25	76	6
Mainland China	37	81	27	164	52	89
Israel	97	135	160	187	161	121
Japan	1,038	818	1,118	866	851	876
Spain	19	59	162	248	348	373
Taiwan	5	(1/)	91	87	83	60
Other	79	27	21	19	79	87
Total	1,295	1,136	1,593	1,596	1,650	1,612

1/ If any, included in "other."

TABLE 10.--UNITED KINGDOM: IMPORTS OF CITRUS PRODUCTS,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1966-71

(Thousands of U.S. gallons)

Item and country of origin	Year beginning November 1					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Orange juice:						
Concentrated, unsweetened:						
United States	448	437	370	581	590	335
Brazil	115	117	97	57	190	174
British Honduras ...	281	323	324	144	222	317
Israel	1,031	814	726	561	892	1,124
Italy	96	23	41	133	48	38
Jamaica	229	207	181	103	124	30
South Africa	345	292	131	204	70	133
Spain	248	180	150	239	196	133
Other	109	37	42	75	164	265
Total	2,902	2,430	2,062	2,097	2,496	2,549
Single-strength: 2/						
United States	192	20	13	40	131	96
British Honduras ...	344	430	333	221	461	254
Greece	92	16	11	26	312	178
Israel	3,783	4,504	5,407	6,053	8,400	9,096
Italy	50	21	6	10	3	9
Jamaica	21	51	14	25	(1/)	29
South Africa	275	483	328	171	165	97
Spain	898	507	234	233	315	131
Trinidad	589	454	244	208	207	96
Other	99	114	69	248	565	529
Total	6,343	6,600	6,659	7,235	10,559	10,515
Grapefruit juice:						
Concentrated, unsweetened:						
United States	51	53	40	63	111	79
British Honduras ...	11	4	5	7	20	14
Israel	52	156	92	78	257	604
Jamaica	49	46	59	33	90	77
South Africa	7	6	18	13	7	65
Other	1	2	5	15	196	310
Total	171	267	219	209	681	1,149

TABLE 10.--UNITED KINGDOM: IMPORTS OF CITRUS PRODUCTS,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1966-71--CONTINUED

(In thousands of U.S. gallons)

Item and country of origin	Year beginning November 1					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Grapefruit juice-Cont.:						
single-strength 2/						
United States	224	8	3	6	152	59
British Honduras	273	106	197	137	163	187
Greece	(1/)	1	(1/)	180	2,384	2,023
Israel	1,992	2,779	3,350	2,768	5,149	6,628
Jamaica	287	323	264	221	472	550
South Africa	97	180	160	74	52	94
Trinidad	706	590	480	514	488	328
Other	39	47	46	174	645	781
Total	3,618	4,034	4,500	4,074	9,505	10,650
Other citrus juices:						
Concentrated, unsweetened:						
United States	6	17	17	1	18	12
Ghana	---	---	288	314	399	417
Greece	208	191	70	168	93	103
Israel	198	66	85	24	38	118
Italy	519	518	645	585	647	562
South Africa	33	20	8	(1/)	1	(1/)
Windward Islands	48	51	78	106	30	52
Other	197	158	165	163	256	246
Total	1,209	1,021	1,356	1,361	1,482	1,510
Single-strength, unsweetened:						
United States	15	13	6	8	11	7
Ghana	1,518	878	435	333	250	143
Israel	115	69	128	30	31	7
Italy	629	602	521	405	336	17
Jamaica	378	459	431	274	159	124
Mexico	353	26	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
South Africa	77	24	(1/)	2	2	23
Trinidad	81	75	48	88	118	85
Windward Islands	132	133	59	139	121	22
Other	116	93	53	94	72	808
Total	3,414	2,372	1,681	1,373	1,100	1,236

TABLE 10.--UNITED KINGDOM: IMPORTS OF CITRUS PRODUCTS,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1966-71--CONTINUED

(In 1,000 cases of 24/2's)

Item and country of origin	Year beginning November 1					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Grapefruit, tinned or bottled, in syrup:						
United States	19	7	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
British Honduras ...	218	220	269	214	223	85
Cyprus	97	84	150	175	235	235
Israel	730	886	1,015	981	918	1,012
Jamaica	504	539	498	477	347	309
South Africa	333	454	491	468	308	278
Trinidad	180	111	124	107	118	93
Other	48	60	104	213	168	68
Total	2,129	2,361	2,651	2,635	2,317	2,080
Oranges, tinned or bottled, in syrup:						
China	120	206	72	64	103	43
Cyprus	19	25	24	32	46	37
Israel	4	9	7	2	(1/)	(1/)
Japan	1,561	1,235	1,588	1,109	1,293	1,123
South Africa	6	14	7	1	(1/)	(1/)
Spain	30	33	59	73	309	347
Taiwan	37	28	41	92	78	101
Other	18	22	19	39	70	26
Total	1,795	1,572	1,817	1,412	1,899	1,677

1/ If any, included under "other."

2/ Includes both sweetened and unsweetened juices.

TABLE 11.--WEST GERMANY: IMPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1968-72

(Metric tons)

Item and country of origin	Calendar year				
	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^{1/}	1972 ^{1/}
Orange juice: ^{2/}					
United States	8,120	4,479	7,391	6,321	6,763
Argentina	495	413	623	1,889	3,268
Brazil	6,822	7,924	13,393	22,261	28,845
France	404	81	338	6,439	8,279
Greece	6,582	5,131	5,201	4,971	5,161
Israel	6,593	8,568	8,267	10,534	13,080
Italy	3,953	3,000	5,544	3,116	3,448
Jamaica	53	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Morocco	3,785	5,877	5,966	5,790	7,199
Netherlands	8,498	9,158	15,347	32,274	32,600
South Africa	2,403	3,930	2,396	3,276	2,505
Spain	3,394	3,591	4,941	4,744	6,056
United Kingdom	70	45	35	35	41
Other	123	428	845	1,118	9,049
Total	51,295	52,625	70,287	102,768	126,294
Grapefruit juice: ^{2/}					
United States	655	1,057	1,473	768	1,757
Argentina	(3/)	(3/)	108	763	1,515
China	104	163	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Greece	179	1,509	2,025	2,052	2,284
Israel	4,298	3,400	2,249	2,696	2,031
Morocco	157	204	133	20	174
Netherlands	---	457	2,952	4,298	2,203
South Africa	268	33	232	172	160
Other	204	285	498	1,063	952
Total	5,865	7,108	9,670	11,832	11,076
Other citrus juices: ^{2/}					
United States	518	363	751	824	396
Brazil	541	145	601	428	1,242
Greece	557	(3/)	644	700	168
Israel	417	432	558	530	436
Italy	3,403	2,971	2,216	2,508	3,293
Netherlands	7,495	5,532	5,841	6,795	6,030
South Africa	89	14	26	26	55
Spain	126	59	110	281	73
United Kingdom	205	257	278	350	317
Other	27	177	62	297	647
Total	13,378	49,950	51,087	61,279	71,257

^{1/} See table 12 for differentiation between imports of single-strength and concentrated orange juice (data not available for preceding years).

^{2/} Of a density of 1.33 (specific gravity) or less.

^{3/} If any, included under "other."

^{4/} Includes 6,611 metric tons of lemon juice.

^{5/} Includes 6,726 metric tons of lemon juice.

^{6/} Includes 7,292 metric tons of lemon juice.

^{7/} Includes 6,930 metric tons of lemon juice.

TABLE 12.--WEST GERMANY: IMPORTS OF SINGLE-STRENGTH AND CONCENTRATED
ORANGE JUICE BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1971 and 1972^{1/}

(Metric tons)

Item and country of origin	Calendar year				
	SINGLE-STRENGTH		CONCENTRATED ^{2/}		
	1971	1972	1971	1972	
Orange juice, unsweetened:					
United States	3,537	3,335	2,745	3,371	
Argentina	(3/)	(3/)	1,889	3,268	
Belgium-Luxembourg	448	7,295	(3/)	51	
Brazil	1,038	27	21,223	28,757	
British Honduras	(3/)	(3/)	94	384	
France	6,261	7,731	76	337	
Greece	3,519	3,845	1,419	1,316	
Israel	1,746	3,362	4,698	5,259	
Italy	375	115	2,688	3,252	
Mexico	(3/)	(3/)	218	176	
Morocco	3,798	4,830	1,992	2,369	
Netherlands	25,207	24,004	1,184	3,799	
South Africa	66	(3/)	3,210	2,505	
Spain	797	608	3,947	5,448	
Switzerland	233	529	75	(3/)	
Other	4	23	24	323	
Total	47,029	55,704	45,482	60,615	

^{1/} See table 11 for total orange juice imports.

^{2/} Of a density from 1.075 to 1.33 (specific gravity). This approximates 18-67° Brix.

^{3/} If any, included under "other."

TABLE 13.--ORANGES (INCLUDING TANGERINES), FRESH: U.S. EXPORTS
BY AREA OF DESTINATION, MARKETING SEASONS 1970-72

(In thousands of 70-pound boxes)

Country of destination	Winter export			Summer export		
	Nov. 1 - Apr. 30			May 1 - Oct. 31		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970	1971	1972
Canada	2,920	3,060	2,729	1,792	1,718	2,075
Europe:						
EC:						
Belgium-Lux.	2	---	---	19	20	25
France	40	137	(1/)	187	162	212
Germany, West	3	(1/)	(1/)	59	39	33
Netherlands	51	65	1	896	675	752
Total	96	202	1	1,161	896	1,022
Other:						
Denmark	11	---	2	33	16	53
Norway	7	---	1	69	41	80
Sweden	1	---	1	21	26	11
United Kingdom	11	2	---	125	101	128
Other	1	1	---	15	6	---
Total	127	205	5	1,424	1,086	1,294
Far East and Oceania:						
Hong Kong	623	808	906	922	804	1,235
Japan	88	216	217	73	134	301
Malaysia & Sing.	29	17	32	73	44	119
New Zealand	103	169	83	37	---	---
Philippines	(1/)	---	3	6	---	---
Other	59	77	18	82	58	16
Total	902	1,287	1,259	1,193	1,040	1,671
Caribbean and Latin America:						
Bahamas	9	9	9	8	8	13
Mexico	2	3	2	14	3	1
Neth. Antilles	4	1	3	5	1	2
Other	1	4	3	2	3	2
Total	16	17	17	29	15	18
Other markets	(1/)	---	---	(1/)	---	---
Total all markets	3,965	4,569	4,010	4,438	3,859	5,058

1/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 14.--LEMONS AND LIMES, FRESH: U. S. EXPORTS
BY AREA OF DESTINATION, MARKETING SEASONS 1970-72

(In thousands of 76-pound boxes)

Country of destination	Winter			Summer		
	Nov. 1 - Apr. 30			May 1 - Oct. 31		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970	1971	1972
Canada	219	212	295	233	236	213
Europe:						
EC:						
Belgium-Lux.	32	1	7	13	14	14
France	164	244	469	285	388	421
Germany, West	6	5	36	237	141	153
Netherlands	73	124	197	255	302	255
Total	275	374	709	790	845	843
Other:						
Denmark	20	16	22	33	32	28
Finland	8	1	7	9	5	29
Norway	21	27	34	25	16	32
Sweden	38	35	69	68	68	82
United Kingdom	8	8	24	37	31	16
Other	2	---	78	87	141	174
Total	372	461	943	1,049	1,138	1,204
Far East and Oceania:						
Hong Kong	33	30	32	38	38	41
Japan	898	1,027	1,194	848	855	1,318
Other	7	10	6	3	2	(1/)
Total	938	1,067	1,232	889	895	1,359
Mexico	33	23	22	34	19	(1/)
Other markets	1	2	153	2	2	3
Total all markets	1,563	1,765	2,645	2,207	2,290	2,779

1/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 15.--GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH: U. S. EXPORTS
BY AREA OF DESTINATION, MARKETING SEASONS 1970-72

(In thousands of 80-pound boxes)

Country of destination	Winter export			Summer export		
	Sept. 1 - Apr. 30			May 1 - Aug. 31		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970	1971	1972
Canada	1,831	1,679	1,405	423	349	407
Europe:						
EC:						
Belgium-Lux.	1	---	5	1	2	2
France	131	157	181	50	4	44
Germany, West	26	28	33	29	51	32
Italy	36	36	11	---	20	16
Netherlands	18	66	262	118	25	57
Total	212	287	492	198	102	151
Other:						
Norway	(1/)	2	1	3	1	3
Sweden	6	12	6	2	1	1
United Kingdom	9	30	61	5	1	---
Other	4	2	1	28	15	7
Total	231	333	561	236	120	162
Far East and Oceania:						
Hong Kong	5	3	4	7	1	4
Japan	40	1,164	1,796	26	89	1,241
Other	14	11	11	5	4	2
Total	59	1,178	1,811	38	94	1,247
Other markets	2	10	6	2	3	4
Total all markets	2,123	3,200	3,783	699	566	1,820

1/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 16.--ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT PRODUCTS: U.S. EXPORTS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1966-71

Item and country of destination	Year beginning Nov. 1					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
Canned single- strength juice						
Orange:						
Canada	6,321	5,455	4,337	4,781	5,017	5,251
Europe:						
Belgium-Lux.	156	472	267	447	428	153
Denmark	564	327	109	105	19	2
France	909	1,510	1,016	1,241	1,357	1,033
Germany, West	1,135	1,210	596	1,035	759	755
Netherlands	380	534	141	255	445	213
Sweden	484	1,980	1,464	2,560	1,377	373
Switzerland	215	903	485	534	599	435
Other Europe	290	106	185	351	290	132
Total	4,133	7,042	4,263	6,528	5,274	3,096
Bahamas	136	169	187	131	158	171
Japan	60	62	72	175	122	133
Other countries	456	458	424	519	360	291
Total	11,106	13,186	9,283	12,134	10,931	8,942
Grapefruit:						
Canada	2,233	2,344	3,065	3,448	3,182	3,575
Europe:						
Belgium-Lux.	190	288	114	85	122	22
France	1,092	889	858	590	537	402
Germany, West	503	124	325	275	78	249
United Kingdom	235	6	5	50	136	27
Other Europe	925	617	637	592	783	434
Total Europe	2,945	1,924	1,939	1,592	1,656	1,134
Other countries	180	204	222	1,009	281	247
Total	5,358	4,472	5,226	6,049	5,119	4,956

TABLE 16.--ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT PRODUCTS: U.S. EXPORTS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1966-71

Item and country of destination	Year beginning Nov. 1					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	:gallons:	:gallons:	:gallons:	:gallons:	:gallons:	:gallons:
Orange concentrate:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Frozen:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	2,942	2,804	2,919	3,552	3,836	4,408
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany, West	335	273	161	458	367	650
Netherlands	147	168	166	392	310	644
Sweden	113	170	237	488	2,201	1,197
Switzerland	60	73	66	95	94	84
United Kingdom	487	441	377	505	526	328
Other Europe	133	120	108	124	171	343
Total Europe	1,275	1,245	1,115	2,062	3,669	3,246
Other countries	201	177	193	202	203	271
Total	4,418	4,226	4,227	5,816	7,708	7,925
Hot-Pack:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	139	122	115	157	111	127
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany, West	207	142	171	422	290	289
Ireland	42	34	34	34	37	33
Netherlands	130	121	124	241	282	293
Switzerland	61	54	70	123	89	91
Other Europe	120	64	71	285	352	128
Total Europe	560	415	470	1,105	1,050	834
Hong Kong	38	46	47	48	47	97
Malaysia & Sing.	130	102	121	142	116	116
Philippines	10	12	5	4	3	8
Other countries	81	27	12	184	90	128
Total	958	724	770	1,640	1,417	1,310

TABLE 16.--ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT PRODUCTS: U.S. EXPORTS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1966-71--CONTINUED

Item and country of destination	Year beginning Nov. 1					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
Grapefruit concentrate:						
Frozen:						
Canada	207	225	429	446	404	577
Europe:						
Germany, West	---	---	29	134	98	113
Italy	8	2	4	12	37	10
Netherlands	---	1	4	10	35	57
Sweden	2	---	10	2	48	1
Switzerland	3	4	6	19	8	3
United Kingdom	3	71	61	64	116	84
Other Europe	1	1	32	4	18	28
Total Europe	17	79	146	245	360	296
Australia	---	---	18	192	152	80
Israel	---	---	72	1	2	34
Other Countries	60	51	63	29	34	58
Total	284	355	728	913	952	1,045
Hot Pack:						
Canada	11	24	55	87	25	11
Europe:						
Denmark	14	28	13	16	17	8
Germany, West	9	14	23	40	10	33
Italy	---	---	---	5	---	13
Netherlands	11	8	7	23	35	21
Sweden	---	1	---	3	8	19
Switzerland	81	88	94	106	90	111
United Kingdom	1	---	---	2	22	14
Other Europe	8	8	7	13	15	14
Total Europe	124	147	144	208	197	233
Japan	---	---	---	1	28	29
Other countries	18	17	7	64	26	15
Total	153	188	206	360	276	288

TABLE 16.--ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT PRODUCTS: U.S. EXPORTS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1966-71--CONTINUED

Item and country of destination	Year beginning Nov. 1					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Orange oil:						
Canada	182	93	111	236	150	203
Europe:						
Denmark	204	120	74	135	42	46
France	1,058	372	720	840	777	419
Germany, West	495	460	786	785	709	548
Netherlands	566	488	587	730	657	801
Spain	333	175	347	166	259	290
Switzerland	382	433	412	691	704	185
United Kingdom ...	669	324	512	579	352	374
Other Europe	778	293	406	383	268	256
Total Europe	4,485	2,665	3,844	4,309	3,768	2,919
Chile	123	81	25	7	13	8
Venezuela	76	42	51	44	41	63
Japan	782	818	626	770	1,002	738
Other countries	339	411	395	595	278	331
Total	5,987	4,110	5,052	5,961	5,252	4,262
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases 1/	cases 1/	cases 1/	cases 1/	cases 1/	cases 1/
Grapefruit sections:						
Canada	35	61	61	39	58	50
Europe:						
Ireland	6	2	1	---	---	---
Netherlands	3	1	3	2	(2/)	(2/)
United Kingdom ...	20	4	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Other Europe	11	10	6	13	7	4
Total Europe	40	17	10	15	7	4
Japan	2	4	3	2	4	2
Other countries	6	10	10	7	7	8
Total	83	92	84	63	76	64

1/ Equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans.

2/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 17.--FRESH AND PROCESSED CITRUS: U.S. IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION)
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1966-71

Item and country of origin	Year beginning Nov. 1					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>
Oranges, fresh: <u>2/</u>						
Haiti	---	---	(<u>3/</u>)	---	1	---
Israel	6	322	331	309	295	221
Japan	4	9	24	20	12	9
Mexico	391	1,768	997	808	1,150	1,186
Other countries ..	9	42	10	39	6	6
Total	410	2,141	1,362	1,176	1,464	1,422
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>gallons^{4/}</u>	<u>gallons^{4/}</u>	<u>gallons^{4/}</u>	<u>gallons^{4/}</u>	<u>gallons^{4/}</u>	<u>gallons^{4/}</u>
Orange juice, concentrated:						
Argentina	50	---	---	---	640	1,340
Brazil	2,732	11,062	10,317	2,521	11,548	25,597
Jamaica	---	---	114	---	---	---
Mexico	---	761	129	197	322	6,593
South Africa	---	---	---	---	---	146
Surinam	35	19	---	---	---	568
Other countries ..	38	---	2,131	1	1,858	1,329
Total	2,855	11,842	12,691	2,719	14,368	35,573

1/ Equivalent boxes of 70 pounds.

2/ Including tangerines.

3/ Less than 500 boxes.

4/ Single-strength equivalent.

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citrus fruits

PROCUREMENT SECTION
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August 1973

THE SUMMER CITRUS MARKETING SCENE

With the exception of California citrus and Italian lemons, the summer marketing scene for fresh citrus is dominated by supplies from the Southern Hemisphere. Western Europe has been the recipient of the bulk of exports from this area, but in recent years the countries of the nearby Mediterranean Basin have extended their marketings, particularly of oranges, well into the summer season. This has presented intense competition for Southern Hemisphere exporters, as well as California, and during certain periods has resulted in reduced exports and lower prices than normally expected.

In an effort to market the large crops of recent years, these countries are directing attention to several areas, including increasing their competitiveness on the European market through such measures as increased promotional activities and more stringent export controls; seeking new export markets; and placing more emphasis on processed products.

The following sections describe recent developments in citrus production and marketing in several areas of the Southern Hemisphere.

Fresh Citrus Situation by Countries

Argentina. Citrus production has been maintained at a high level in recent seasons, thus allowing Argentina to emerge as a significant Southern Hemisphere participant on the world market for both fresh and processed citrus products. Fresh production is estimated at 1.5 million metric tons for 1973, 3 percent above the 1969-73 average, but 8 percent below the record 1971 crop. Although sweet orange and tangerine production comprises about three quarters of the total, the grapefruit crop has expanded most rapidly in recent years.

New plantings are continuing, many with the help of Government credits. These credits are to encourage increases in the area planted to citrus up to a maximum

of 2,470 acres per producing province (of which there are seven). They consist of credit for up to 50 percent of the cost of new plantings, renewals, and cultivation for trees from 2 to 4 years old. This project is expected to increase new tree numbers by 1.4 million. In addition, regular increases directly financed by producers are estimated at about 500,000 new trees per year.

Fresh citrus exports increased from about 1,000 metric tons in 1970 to 18,000 tons in 1971 and a record 36,500 tons in 1972. These shipments represent the first substantial volume of fresh citrus moving to Europe since the early 1960's, after which freeze damage severely curtailed exports. In 1972, France was the largest export market for oranges, grapefruit, and lemons, and received 45 percent of the total citrus shipments. The United Kingdom was second with 25 percent, followed by the Netherlands with 15 percent. A further increase in exports is expected in 1973, aided by the elimination of the 5 percent export tax.

Australia. Citrus production in Australia for 1973 is estimated at 370,000 metric tons, 11 percent below last season but slightly above 1971. Virtually the entire decrease is expected in the navel and valencia orange categories. Although this year's citrus crop is below the 1972 record level, the decline is expected to be largely reflected in the amount processed and should not significantly affect availability of fresh fruit for the domestic or export market.

Increasing tree numbers and rising yields have contributed about equally to the growth in total citrus production. Most of the heavy valencia and navel plantings of the 1960's are now in the commercial bearing stage, although many have not yet reached their maximum yield potential. Of the 2.1 million navel trees, about 300,000 are nonbearing. Despite warnings from some authorities that overproduction may be in the making, heavy plantings of lemons continue, with the tree number estimated at 636,000.

Almost one-third are nonbearing. Grapefruit plantings have also shown a steady upward trend in recent years with 249,000 trees now planted, of which more than one-third are nonbearing.

For years many citrus industry leaders have noted the rising production and have pressed for the establishment of a National Citrus Marketing Board. The past few seasons have seen the citrus processing industry absorb a greater portion of the crop, but it is felt that more will have to be done if future production increases are to be sold at profitable levels.

However, full agreement on the need to establish a Board has not been reached, apparently because certain areas believe their proximity to major markets and lack of interest in exporting would cause a Board to yield little benefit to them. State Marketing Boards or Marketing Committees already exist in some States and some industry leaders believe the establishment of these local organizations will soon lead to a National Marketing Board.

Citrus exports during the 1972 season totaled 32,900 metric tons, just below the record of the previous year. About two-thirds were destined for New Zealand and Malaysia, about the same volume as 1971, while smaller quantities were shipped to Western Europe. The outlook for this season is for a slightly lower level of exports. Despite the smaller crop, shipments to New Zealand and Southeast Asian markets are likely to be well maintained, but exports to Europe are becoming less attractive due to a declining competitive position.

The future is expected to see maximum efforts in the Far East and Southeast Asia. Japan is a major objective and authorities are hopeful they can overcome the present Japanese quarantine restrictions which prohibit fresh citrus from Australia. Many in the industry believe increasing fresh fruit exports is the best way to avoid disposal problems if future production reaches the levels currently indicated.

Australian imports are confined to small quantities of grapefruits from Israel and California during the off-season (about 281 metric tons during 1972-73, half the 1970-71 total). With domestic producers aiming increasingly at the late market, it appears the opportunity for imported grapefruit will be limited.

Brazil. The State of São Paulo's steady increase in citrus production is likely to be interrupted in 1973 for only the second time in the past 10 years. Although citrus is grown in practically every State and territory of Brazil, São Paulo produces about twice as much as all other areas combined. Furthermore, virtually all production of fresh and processed citrus for the export market originates in this State. Preliminary indications for 1973 are that citrus production in São Paulo will total about 2.6 million metric tons, of which oranges account for 80 percent and tangerines 12 percent. This expected decline of 12 percent from

the record 1972 output, was caused by heavy rains during the bloom.

Heavy planting is continuing and barring adverse weather conditions, substantial production increases are expected to continue. From 1964 to 1972, output of oranges expanded from 646,400 metric tons to 2.4 million, with virtually the entire increase utilized by the processing industry. The success achieved by this sector of the industry is responsible for the rapid growth in fresh fruit production.

Over the past 5 years exports of fresh citrus have ranged between 52,500 and 68,690 tons, well below the average of the previous 5 years. Exports of fresh citrus from Brazil totaled 68,690 metric tons in 1972, of which 97 percent was oranges. The Netherlands and West Germany dominated the market receiving 70 percent of the oranges shipped last year. Because of the smaller supply and strong domestic demand, it is believed Brazilian exports in 1973 will be considerably below the 1972 level. The major citrus exporters have been shipping to the larger European markets through a pooling arrangement whereby a quota is set and shipping space and dates organized so as to assure orderly supplies of Brazilian oranges.

Chile. In the early-to mid-1960's lemon exports to Europe ranged between 2,800 and 6,200 metric tons, but in recent years strong domestic demand and unfavorable currency exchange rates have kept exports at a very low level. Hence, Chile is now an insignificant participant on the world market, and presently imports more citrus than is exported. Practically all imports, which are mainly Argentine oranges, are made into the free-food zones in northern and southern Chile. About 2,800 metric tons of oranges were imported in 1971 and probably about 2,000 tons in 1972.

Production of citrus has shown remarkably little growth over the past 10 years, but has ranged, in the case of oranges, between 38,000 and 48,000 metric tons and for lemons between 31,000 and 52,000 tons. The planting of lemon trees has increased recently but no substantial production increases are expected.

South Africa. Production in South Africa, the Southern Hemisphere's major exporter of fresh citrus, reached a record level in 1972. However, the entire increase in supplies was sold domestically. For 1973 the crop is estimated at 709,400 metric tons, 6 percent greater than 1972 and 30 percent above the small 1971 crop. Quality has been better than last year, although there is a large percentage of small fruit.

Total fresh citrus production is currently at record levels, but several factors have combined to hold exports in the past 3 years to less than the average of the 1960's. These include periods of limited supplies, poor quality, and more intense competition in Europe from the Mediterranean producers, particularly for oranges. South Africa's citrus industry is export oriented and, as the most prominent supplier of fresh

citrus to Europe during the summer months, the industry can be expected to concentrate its efforts in the export area.

Nevertheless, production increases have recently outpaced the ability of the industry to expand exports. As a result of the highly competitive situation, promotional activities in Europe have been intensified and more attention is being directed to marketing larger quantities of fresh and processed citrus on the home market.

The South African Cooperative Citrus Exchange is the sole agent for export sales and also markets virtually all citrus domestically, both fresh and to processors. The pooling system is utilized by the Citrus Exchange and presents a general picture of the allocation among outlets. According to preliminary statistics for 1972-73 (February-January), 308,000 metric tons of citrus were in the export pool, 149,000 tons were to be sold on the local fresh market, and 213,000 tons processed.

For processing and fresh domestic sales, this represents increases of 58 percent and 39 percent, respectively, over the previous season. Small quantities of fruit also enter domestic channels, outside the pooling system of the Citrus Exchange. It should be noted that not all fruit in the export pool is actually exported. Some may be returned to growers, donated to charity, or eliminated as waste before it can be exported.

South African exports of oranges declined somewhat in 1972, totaling 205,700 metric tons, compared with 213,500 tons in 1971. However, grapefruit exports increased to 33,500 metric tons, compared with 30,900 tons in 1971. The United Kingdom continued as the leading customer in both categories and, combined with the European Community (EC), received more than three-fourths of the total orange shipments and more than 80 percent of the grapefruit. Although South Africa depends heavily on the United Kingdom and the EC as a market for its citrus, efforts are continuing in order to expand sales to new markets, such as Japan, and to maintain or improve its position in countries such as Canada, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Processed Citrus Situation by Countries

Argentina. With ample supplies of fresh citrus in 1971, the processing sector absorbed 312,000 metric tons and produced a record pack of citrus products. The smaller 1972 crop probably resulted in a reduction in output, but actual statistics are not yet available.

Currently, there are about 30 facilities in Argentina capable of processing approximately 420,000 metric tons of citrus. Some expansion of the juice manufac-

turing capacity is anticipated, but at the present time it is not expected to be substantial. Production of juices in 1971 was reported as 10,910 metric tons of orange juice (equivalent 65°Brix), 8,233 tons of grapefruit juice (60°Brix) and 3,294 tons of lemon juice (45°Brix). As shown in table 1 exports in 1972 were down somewhat from the record 1971 level due largely due to smaller shipments of lemon juice to the United States.

This season is expected to be a good one for the processing industry. The crop is larger than last year and Argentine juices are likely to be more competitive on the world market as a result of a recent increase to 25 percent from 10 percent in the export rebate applicable to Federal tax liabilities, plus a more favorable exchange rate than in 1972. Domestic sales of citrus juices to the beverage industry are expected to be enhanced by a recent law taxing all carbonated beverages for local sale at the rate of 25 percent but putting the rate at zero if the beverage contains a minimum of 10 percent fruit juice.

Australia. The volume of fruit processed from the 1972 crop totaled about 167,000 metric tons, more than any previous season. Half or more of both the lemon and valencia crops entered this outlet, along with a substantial quantity of navels and about 40 percent of the grapefruit.

Processing facilities are expanding in all States, with virtually the entire output consumed domestically. The fastest growing sector of the processing industry is currently the chilled juice sector. Not only are large processors increasing their output and expanding their sales network with home delivery services, there is also an expansion in the juicing of oranges on retailers' premises.

Although usage by processors has increased sharply in recent years, some members of the trade believe the upward trend will not level off. Consequently, the further rise in fresh fruit production now expected could bring some disposal problems. If fresh fruit exports are not expanded, the processing sector may be called upon to absorb greater quantities than currently anticipated.

Imports of grapefruit juice during 1972-73 (April-March) were only about 215,000 gallons, virtually all concentrate, compared with 1.3 million during 1971-72. The United States remained the major supplier, but significant quantities were also imported from Israel, Argentina, and Trinidad. With larger supplies of grapefruit expected to enter the processing sector in the future, imports will probably become less of a factor on the Australian market.

Brazil. In less than a decade Brazil has developed a substantial citrus processing industry and is the world's leading exporter of concentrated orange juice. In 1972, 87,157 metric tons of orange juice concen-

trate were exported, almost 10,000 tons above the previous year and more than 2.5 times the 1970 total.

Virtually all citrus processing for export takes place in the State of São Paulo where in 1972, 1.4 million tons of oranges were utilized by the seven generally modern, well equipped plants. Three more plants are to become operative this season for an estimated increase of 35 percent in processing capacity. Due to the smaller crop, a decline of perhaps 10 percent is anticipated in the volume of fruit processed during 1973.

In addition to oranges, smaller quantities of lemons and grapefruit are processed. Since almost all fruit for processing is sold well before harvest, an average season price can be estimated rather early in the season. This year it appears the average producer price for oranges is about US \$1.90 per 88-pound box, compared with about US \$1.36 in 1972. It should be noted that once the contract is made the purchaser generally assumes the cost of fertilizing, spraying, picking, hauling, and similar activities.

Two factors which differentiate Brazil from many other major citrus processors are the relative insignificance of the domestic market (utilizing no more than 5 percent of total production), and the almost total reliance on exports of orange concentrate in the bulk form. Single-strength juice and concentrate in retail sizes have not gained prominence in the export market although the latter have been shipped on an experimental basis and may become significant in the future.

Preference for fresh fruit, competition from other beverages, and inadequate facilities for frozen products at most levels in the marketing chain have proven difficult to overcome in developing the domestic market. Perhaps more importantly, processors have been able to export what they produce and have not had to spend the time and money needed to develop the local market.

Orange juice concentrate exports in 1972 totaled 87,157 metric tons with West Germany receiving more than one-third, and the United States, the Netherlands, and Canada accounting for an additional

49 percent. With a smaller crop this year, exports may decline slightly, but the average value per ton is expected to be higher since the Bank of Brazil has set a minimum export price (MEP). A review of the MEP will be made every 60 days and export licenses will not be issued unless the f.o.b. Brazilian port price equals or exceeds the MEP.

Historically, exports during the months of October and November have been the heaviest of the season, comprising just under one-third of the 1972 total while the July-December period accounted for 71 percent. Storage for the frozen product is expensive, but expansion in these facilities is one factor enabling a higher percentage of exports to be made during the January-June period in recent years.

Although orange juice dominates the industry, by-products such as citrus feed, orange oil, and orange essence are beginning to move into export in increasing quantities and are providing an additional dimension to the Brazilian processing industry.

South Africa. Processing is becoming more important to the South African citrus industry. About 32 percent of the record 1972 crop was processed versus 25-27 percent the previous three seasons. Furthermore, most of the increase in juice output as well as promotional effort has been channeled into the more remunerative domestic market for "pure juices" which has now replaced the export market as the leading outlet. A strong advertising campaign and distribution of "Citrusseal" juice through dairies have been credited with much of this success. Although current statistics are not available, Citrusseal sales for the year ended September 30, 1971, showed a 49-percent gain over the previous year, reaching 6.6 million gallons (single-strength).

Exports of orange juice remained at about the same level in 1972 as the previous year, 1.6 million gallons of concentrate and 580,000 gallons of single-strength orange juice, compared with 1.7 million and 570,000 gallons, respectively, in 1971. The United Kingdom is by far the largest market for the single-strength juice, while West Germany and the United Kingdom receive most of the concentrated product.

Table 2.--Citrus fruit: Production in principal countries competing with the United States during the summer months, 1969-1973

(In millions of boxes 1/)

Variety and country	1969	1970	1971	1972	Estimated 1973
<u>Oranges and tangerines:</u>					
Argentina.....	32.70	34.38	39.53	30.74	33.02
Australia.....	8.02	10.81	9.92	11.59	10.08
Brazil ^{2/}	51.10	63.14	67.15	86.92	75.59
Chile.....	1.26	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.48
South Africa, Rep. of..	14.71	15.39	13.29	16.18	17.15
Total, 5 countries...	107.79	125.06	131.24	146.78	137.32
<u>Lemons:</u>					
Argentina.....	5.63	5.85	5.76	5.40	6.71
Australia.....	.72	.86	.87	1.01	1.01
Brazil ^{2/}	2.61	2.78	3.42	5.58	5.69
Chile.....	1.02	1.10	1.16	1.22	1.51
South Africa, Rep. of..	.48	.41	.47	.55	.56
Total, 5 countries...	10.46	11.00	11.68	13.76	15.48
<u>Grapefruit:</u>					
Argentina.....	3.09	3.61	3.96	3.86	5.03
Australia.....	.33	.31	.44	.39	.42
Brazil ^{2/}.....	.13	.13	.14	.14	.15
South Africa, Rep. of..	2.81	2.14	2.94	3.79	4.02
Total, 4 countries...	6.36	6.19	7.48	8.18	9.62

1/ Weight of boxes in pounds: oranges, 70; lemons, 76; grapefruit, 80.

2/ State of São Paulo only.

Table 3.--Citrus fruit: Total exports from principal countries competing with the United States during the summer months, annual 1968-1972

(In millions of boxes 1/)

Variety and country of origin	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Oranges and tangerines:					
Argentina.....	.03	.03	.06	.42	.67
Australia.....	.95	.66	.83	1.07	1.00
Brazil.....	2.28	1.79	1.62	2.03	2.11
South Africa, Rep. of....	9.31	7.39	6.30	6.72	6.48
Total, 4 countries.....	12.57	9.87	8.81	10.24	10.26
Lemons:					
Argentina.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	.02	.11
Australia.....	.01	.01	.01	.02	.03
Chile.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	.01	.01	<u>2/</u>
South Africa, Rep. of....	.19	.19	.12	.17	.28
Total, 4 countries.....	.20	.20	.14	.22	.42
Grapefruit:					
Argentina.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	.11	.32
Brazil.....	.07	.04	.03	.03	.04
South Africa, Rep. of....	1.59	1.15	.76	.85	.92
Total, 3 countries.....	1.66	1.19	.79	.99	1.28

1/ Weight of boxes in pounds: oranges, 70; lemons, 76; grapefruit, 80.
2/ Negligible.

Table 1.--Argentina: Citrus Juice Exports by Major
Countries of Destination, 1971 and 1972

(In metric tons)

Country of destination	Orange juice		Grapefruit juice		Lemon juice	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
West Germany.....	2,066	2,208	1,341	1,764	74	25
Netherlands.....	1,765	1,748	676	1,216	---	5
United States.....	684	559	313	---	2,771	566
Canada.....	377	---	1,438	592	54	49
Israel.....	---	---	616	1,004	---	---
United Kingdom....	298	119	537	182	145	267
Belgium.....	175	129	204	236	1	---
France.....	108	64	225	238	---	---
Others.....	193	314	331	113	---	36
Total.....	5,666	5,141	5,681	5,345	3,045	948

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THE MARKETING SITUATION FOR WINTER CITRUS IN EUROPE //

PROCUREMENT SECTION
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Production for 1972-73

Oranges (including tangerines). Increased production in most Mediterranean countries in 1972-73 indicates another record crop for the area. Output is estimated at 249.3 million boxes, almost 14 million boxes above the previous record established last season. The largest increase, 10.5 million boxes, is reported in Spain. Israel and Greece also expect significantly larger crops, although both countries suffered freeze damage during the season, which may cause a reduction in the current estimates when final statistics are compiled. The only country anticipating a smaller crop is Italy, the second largest producer in the area.

Production of early maturing oranges and tangerine-type varieties is particularly heavy this season, with the notable exception of Israel, where most of the increase is expected in the later maturing valencia crop.

Lemons. Production of lemons in the Mediterranean area has remained relatively constant in recent years. Output in 1972-73 is estimated at 35.3 million boxes, virtually the same as the past three seasons. Increased production in several countries, particularly Spain, and Turkey, will nearly offset the smaller crop in Italy, by far the area's largest lemon producer. Although total Italian production is down 13 percent, (and may be reduced further as a result of adverse weather conditions), the important Verdelli crop, which is marketed mainly during the May through August period, was initially forecast at 18 percent above the small output of 1971-72.

Grapefruit. A substantial increase in the Israeli crop is largely responsible for the record output expected in the Mediterranean and Caribbean area. Total production in these countries for 1972-73 is estimated at 15.3 million boxes, 2.3 million more than

the previous year. Israel accounts for nearly three-quarters of the total, followed by Cyprus with 12 percent.

Production of fresh citrus in the principal Mediterranean and Caribbean countries is shown in table 8.

Exports in 1972-73

Oranges (including tangerines). Shipments from Spain, the major exporter in the Mediterranean area, had already established a new seasonal record by the end of March 1973. Exports from Israel through March were slightly behind last year's performance, while Morocco was experiencing a narrow gain. These three countries have accounted for about four-fifths of the total exports from the principal exporting countries in the Mediterranean area in recent years, and are expected to account for at least that portion in 1972-73. Spanish exports will be well above last season and are the prime reason for anticipating total Mediterranean exports to possibly surpass the record 101.3 million boxes shipped in 1969-70.

Lemons. The 1972-73 season may produce a departure from the past four seasons when exports from the major Mediterranean countries averaged approximately 15.5 million boxes. Italy, by far the largest exporter in the area, expects a smaller harvest, and there is considerable doubt as to whether other countries such as Spain, Turkey, and Greece, which have large crops, can offset the decline anticipated in Italian shipments. Therefore total exports for 1972-73 will probably fall short of the 15.3 million boxes exported last season.

Grapefruit. Of the major Mediterranean and Caribbean exporters, Israel and Cyprus dominate the market, accounting for most shipments from these two areas. With record crops in both countries and

exports running slightly ahead of last season, total exports should establish a new record in 1972-73.

Exports of fresh citrus from the principal Mediterranean and Caribbean countries are shown in table 9.

EC Preferential Tariff Scheme

The number of preferential arrangements between the European Community (EC) and the citrus exporting nations in the Mediterranean area continues to grow. At the present time the EC has agreed to lower import duties on fresh citrus from nine countries in the area and Algeria is expected to become the tenth. Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, and Spain receive a 40 percent tariff preference for oranges, tangerines, lemons, and grapefruit (except Spain which receives no preference for grapefruit). Turkey receives a 40 percent preference for oranges, 50 percent for tangerines and lemons, and no preference for grapefruit. Morocco and Tunisia receive an 80 percent preference for oranges, tangerines, and lemons but pay the full rate for grapefruit. Greek citrus is assessed no duty.

Citrus from Algeria currently receives a preference which varies according to the importing Member State within the Community. However, it is expected that Algeria will receive the same preference as Morocco and Tunisia.

The EC temporarily reduced the duty on oranges during the period June 1, 1973, through September 30, 1973, from 15 percent to 5 percent and the duty on grapefruit from 6 percent to 4 percent until December 31, 1973. After these dates, the full rate is scheduled to be implemented and the respective preference will be applied to the higher rates. The following table sets forth the duties awarded by the EC to the so called preferential countries, compared with the full rate applied to citrus from other countries. These preferences do not yet apply to imports into the three new EC members (the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland.).

The countries accorded preferential treatment supplied almost 90 percent of the oranges and tangerines, more than two-thirds of the lemons, and nearly three-quarters of the grapefruit imported by the EC in 1971 (excluding shipments between EC Member States).

Table 1.—EC Import duties for fresh citrus

(In percent ad valorem)

Commodity	Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon	Greece	Morocco, Tunisia	Spain	Turkey	Full rate ¹
<i>Sweet oranges:</i>						
April 1-May 31	9.	Free	3	9	9	15
June 1-Sept. 30	3	Free	1	3	3	² 5
Oct. 1-Oct.15	9	Free	3	9	9	15
Oct. 16-March 31	12	Free	4	12	12	20
<i>Tangerines:</i>						
Jan. 1-Dec. 31	12	Free	4	12	10	20
<i>Lemons:</i>						
Jan. 1-Dec. 31	4.8	Free	1.6	4.8	4	8
<i>Grapefruit:</i>						
Jan. 1-Dec. 31	2.4	Free	4	4	4	³ 4

¹ Applicable to the United States and other third countries.

² Temporarily reduced to 5 percent (from 15 percent) for the period June 1, 1973 - September 30, 1973.

³ Temporarily reduced to 4 percent (from 6 percent) until December 31, 1973.

Fresh Citrus Situation by Countries

Cyprus. New citrus plantings have slowed considerably during the past 2 years. The lack of water for irrigation continues to be the primary factor limiting further expansion. Because of the strong demand for grapefruit, some growers with young orange groves reportedly have interplanted with grapefruit, so that a choice exists in 4 or 5 years. With increased production from young groves and new trees reaching bearing age, the orange, lemon, and grapefruit crops for 1972-73 are all expected to exceed the previous season's level and could reach a record 280,000 metric tons.

Fresh citrus exports during 1971-72 were 183,800 tons, 10 percent below the previous year's record. However, grapefruit shipments increased to an all-time high. The United Kingdom is the main market for Cyprus fresh citrus, accounting for 37 percent of total exports in 1971-72. A considerable increase in movement to the USSR and Eastern Europe enabled that area to surpass the EC as the second leading destination.

Greece. Citrus production estimates for 1972-73 were sharply above the previous year until a mid-January freeze significantly reduced the burdensome orange crop and left lemon production slightly below the 1971-72 level. The current estimate of approximately 612,000 metric tons of fresh citrus is 17 percent above 1971-72 production.

Total number of trees in groves as of December 31, 1971, has been officially estimated at 13.9 million orange trees, 4.9 million lemon trees, and 1.4 million tangerine trees. New plantings declined somewhat during 1971-72 for both oranges and tangerines, but lemon and grapefruit plantings were up from a year ago. In the case of oranges, the emphasis is on either early varieties such as the navelina, or late varieties such as the valencia. For 1972, Government subsidies were as follows:

- A. An income support of about \$40 per acre for cultural expenses to individual farmers or group of farmers who cultivate not less than 25 acres in one unit, provided the units are not more than 5 years old.
- B. For new plantings of approved varieties in areas designated by the Government:
 - (1) A one-time subsidy of 50 cents per tree for grafting on root stock of wild trees.
 - (2) A one-time subsidy of \$135 per acre for replacement of old citrus.
 - (3) A one-time subsidy of \$135 per acre for establishing new citrus orchards. (Valid for 3 years.)

Recently the Government developed a 15-year program which includes a "medium" production goal of 1.2 million metric tons of citrus by 1987. The plan calls for expanding grapefruit, clementines, and Satsuma output and for increasing the availability of early and late maturing varieties.

Lower production, lower quality, and increased competition accounted for a decline in sweet orange exports to 75,000 metric tons in 1971-72. Most of the exports were destined for the USSR and Eastern European countries under bilateral trade agreements. The same was true for fresh lemon exports, which in 1971-72 achieved a new record. Export subsidies are used when needed to bridge the gap between domestic prices and world market prices. A subsidy was paid for orange shipments in 1971-72 but lemon exports were not subsidized.

Israel. The 1972-73 citrus crop was estimated at 1.7 million metric tons before Israel experienced the worst cold wave in many years. Damage to oranges was the most serious with the volume available for export reduced by perhaps 15 percent. Reportedly, the cold weather had little effect on grapefruit. Prior to the freeze, orange production was estimated at 1.2 million metric tons, 9 percent above 1971-72, and lemons 40,000 tons, up 14 percent. The record grapefruit crop of 412,000 tons was 25 percent larger than the previous year. Most of the increase in orange production was expected in the valencia crop. Since few new groves are coming into production, the estimated crop increases are mainly a reflection of increased yields from the large plantings of the early 1960's now reaching maturity. The fear of surplus production prompted a recent proposal to halt the planting of new grapefruit groves and to suspend the provision for grants and other incentives for grapefruit growing.

Fresh citrus exports in 1971-72, 858,000 metric tons, approximated the previous year's level and demonstrated no significant change in geographical distribution. West Germany remained the major market for Israeli citrus followed by the United Kingdom. These two markets alone account for half of Israel's exports. Prices received for Israeli citrus in 1971-72 were slightly below the previous season, but devaluation resulted in a higher net return to producers in terms of Israeli currency than in 1970-71. The major exception to the general trend was grapefruit, the price of which increased by about 10 percent.

Inclement weather and port strikes have plagued the 1972-73 export season and through March, ship-

ments were 3 percent below last year. Japan lifted its ban on Israeli citrus in June 1972. Although imports of fresh oranges and tangerines remain subject to a small global quota, Israel is hopeful that the Japanese market will become an important one for their fruit, particularly grapefruit.

After the devaluation of the Israeli Pound in August 1971, to IL4.20 per US\$1, the export premium was reduced from IL 1.10 per US\$1 earned, f.o.b., to IL 0.90. In May 1972, the premium was increased to IL 1.00 but at the same time the Israeli Government discontinued participation in publicity and market development activities.

Italy. Citrus production is estimated at 2.3 million metric tons for 1972-73, 11 percent below last season's record crop. This estimate, however, may be adjusted downward as a result of adverse weather after the first of the year. Declines were anticipated for all major varieties even before the adverse weather conditions occurred. About 1.3 million tons of sweet oranges were expected (two-thirds are blood-type varieties), 266,000 tons of tangerines, and 680,000 tons of lemons. Within the lemon category only the Verdelli crop, which is marketed from May through August, was expected to exceed 1971-72 production.

Although there are problems in marketing oranges and tangerines, with export levels stagnant and in some cases prices hardly sufficient to cover production costs, citrus acreage continues to expand. This interest in citrus is reportedly due in part to land speculation. The EC has developed another scheme to restructure the Italian citrus industry. Funds will be provided for uprooting, replanting, and top working to improve varieties and also for the construction of new processing plants. An earlier effort on a smaller scale had no measurable effect.

Exports of fresh oranges in 1971-72 were 11 percent more than the low level of 1970-71, but remained below the performance of the past few years. Tangerine exports increased 15 percent. Because of the smaller Verdelli crop, shipments of lemons were off sharply during the summer months, causing total exports to decline about 4 percent.

During the 1971-72 season, prices for oranges and tangerines were generally lower than the previous year, but lemon prices were higher.

The special "penetration price" subsidy granted to Italian exporters of oranges and tangerines to destinations within the Community, and the subsidy for shipments of oranges, tangerines, and lemons to third countries have had little noticeable effect on exports.

Imports of grapefruit, the only citrus fruit imported in any volume, sustained the upward trend exhibited in recent years. Imports in fiscal 1971-72

totaled 50,396 metric tons, 9 percent above the previous year and more than double the 1969-70 level. Israel supplied 75 percent followed by South Africa with 12 percent. Only 3 percent was from the United States.

Morocco. A record citrus crop of 878,250 metric tons is expected for the 1972-73 season, 4 percent above last year. Most of the increase is reported in the navel and tangerine categories, with valencias somewhat below the 1971-72 level. Exports of citrus in 1971-72 reached 611,000 metric tons with France, the USSR, and West Germany taking about 80 percent of the total. A larger crop of early varieties and earlier maturity prompted exports during the first part of 1972-73 to be well ahead of the 1971-72 performance. However, the gap has been narrowing, and at the season's end total exports are not expected to show a significant increase, primarily because of the smaller valencia crop.

The area planted to citrus is currently estimated at 163,000 acres and long range industry plans call for an increase to 210,000 acres by 1978. Production of nearly 1.8 million tons is projected for 1985. The heaviest rate of expansion is foreseen in the early varieties, i.e., clementines and navels, but a sizable increase is also planned for valencias.

Spain. The Spanish citrus crop in 1972-73 is estimated at a record 2.7 million metric tons, 17 percent above last season. Most of the increase is in navel oranges, tangerine-type varieties and lemons. The valencia crop is only slightly above 1971-72.

Tristeza remains a major problem, with about 44,000 acres reportedly wiped out and another 124,000 acres under preventive surveillance. Nine nurseries, each with estimated annual output of 4.5 million trees, have been designated to supply the needs of the industry. The Government has established a subsidy of up to 30 pesetas (equivalent to 54 U.S. cents) per seedling when tristeza-resistant seedlings of authorized varieties are used in replacing diseased or disease suspected citrus trees. This subsidy will apply through July 30, 1973.

Exports of citrus in 1971-72 totaled nearly 1.4 million metric tons or 12 percent above the previous season. Through March 1973 total exports for 1972-73 were running 37 percent ahead of last year's performance and had already established a new record high. A major problem both this season and last has been oversupplying the markets and depressing prices. Because prices were below the minimum levels established by the EC, the tariff preference given Spain by the EC has been suspended for the most common orange and tangerine-type varieties during much of this season and last, and in

some cases an additional levy has been assessed. With the Common Market accounting for about 80 percent of Spain's exports, the Citrus Managing Committee, created last year, has been regulating the volume exported in order to bring about more orderly marketing.

On July 31, 1972, the Spanish Government reorganized the citrus export industry. The major features of the program are the establishment of a Citrus Managing Committee or Board of Exporters; export incentives, mainly a 3 percent tax refund on exports, of which one-third is to be used for promotional activities; and the establishment of minimum export goals (3,000 tons) to qualify for registration in the exporters register. This reorganization also incorporated the export regulations concerning maturity, grades, etc. already in effect.

Turkey. Production of citrus for 1972-73 is estimated at 704,000 metric tons, 7 percent greater than 1971-72. Increased tree numbers continues to be a prime factor behind the steady rise in citrus production, with an estimated 14.5 million trees reported in 1972-73, versus 13.7 million the previous season. The sweet orange crop dominates citrus production, accounting for 460,000 tons in 1972-73, but less than 10 percent is exported. On the other hand nearly 40 percent of both the lemons and tangerines were exported during 1971-72. West Germany and Eastern Europe received most of the lemons. Virtually all of the tangerine shipments are Satsumas destined mainly for West Germany and Austria.

Citrus Utilization Patterns and Prospects In Areas Competing With the United States

Processing activity was highlighted during the 1971-72 season by a considerable increase in the volume of oranges processed, particularly in Israel, Italy, and Morocco. Record production in the Mediterranean area and the resulting difficulties in marketing the crop in the major consuming countries of Europe were responsible for much of the increased processing of oranges. Strong demand for lemons and grapefruit on the fresh market, coupled with shorter supplies in some countries, led to a reduction in the volume entering the processing sector for these two fruits.

Processing of both oranges and grapefruit was particularly active during the first part of 1972-73 because of surplus supplies of early fruit and frost damage, notably in Israel and Greece. With a smaller citrus crop in Italy, the largest processor in the area, less fruit is expected to be processed than in 1971-72. However, Israel is the area's primary exporter of

orange and grapefruit juices and should at least maintain the volume of citrus entering the processing sector at last year's record level. Utilization in Spain will depend to a large degree on the Government's program of subsidizing the purchase of fruit for processing.

Processed Citrus Situation by Countries

Greece. A smaller crop and higher fresh fruit prices in 1971-72 caused a decline in the amount of fruit processed for the second consecutive year. About 55,000 metric tons of oranges were utilized by the industry, compared with 84,000 tons in 1970-71 and 112,000 tons in the previous year. Lemon processors used 15,000 tons, down from 26,000 tons in 1970-71. A large volume of fresh grapefruit—all imported—was also processed, enabling Greece to maintain its position as one of the major suppliers of grapefruit juice to Europe.

A governmental decision of May 1972 prohibits the establishment of new processing plants or the expansion of existing ones. Plants to produce frozen concentrate are exempt, but currently there is no frozen juice production. Exports are largely sweetened, usually in the single-strength form.

No subsidies were paid to growers for citrus delivered for processing in 1971-72 because prices exceeded the minimum guaranteed price. In 1970-71 the maximum subsidy for oranges was set at \$6 per metric ton. Lemons were not subsidized. Citrus juices remain eligible for the Government's general export "payment" applicable to most processed items. The amount varies but probably equals about 20 percent of the f.o.b. price.

Israel. During the 1971-72 season, processors received a record 571,000 metric tons of fresh citrus, 7 percent more than the previous season, and 38 percent of the total crop. Weakening prices for fresh oranges on the European markets led to a rise in export standards during the season and resulted in larger supplies available for processing. However, smaller crops and stronger fresh market prices caused a decline in the volume of lemons and grapefruit entering the processing outlet.

Agreement between producers and processors concerning prices paid for fruit was reached June 1972. For the 1972-73 season, prices for juicing oranges, which comprise about 80 percent of all processed citrus, were set at IL 90 per metric ton including an IL 9 per ton subsidy. For the following three seasons the price will be increased each year by an increment equal to the equivalent of US\$1.

Grapefruit for juicing is to be sold at IL 100 per ton from 1972-73 through 1975-76.

Table 2--Citrus Fruit: Quantity produced and processed, and percent processed, by variety and country, 1970-71 and 1971-72

Variety and Country	1970-71			1971-72		
	Produced	Processed	Share Processed	Produced	Processed	Share Processed
	metric tons	metric tons	Percent	metric tons	metric tons	Percent
<u>Oranges & tangerines:</u>						
Greece	421.3	1/84.0	20	390.0	1/55.0	14
Israel	1,072.7	397.2	37	1,145.5	455.2	40
Italy	1,599.4	370.0	23	1,760.0	425.0	24
Morocco	752.8	53.0	7	820.8	98.0	12
Spain	2,004.7	245.0	12	2,198.0	255.0	12
Total	5,850.9	1,149.2	20	6,314.3	1,288.2	20
United States	7,875.4	6,019.3	76	7,865.4	6,079.1	77
<u>Lemons:</u>						
Greece	135.2	26.0	19	132.2	15.0	11
Israel	40.1	13.6	34	35.1	12.0	34
Italy	769.6	180.0	23	779.3	160.0	21
Spain	88.2	8.0	9	95.7	6.0	6
Total	1,033.1	227.6	22	1,042.3	193.0	19
United States	567.0	231.3	41	575.2	256.7	45
<u>Grapefruit:</u>						
Cyprus	61.0	9.3	15	60.4	7.3	12
Israel	354.8	124.7	35	329.5	103.7	31
Morocco	5.0	2.0	40	15.0	12.0	80
Spain	6.8	2.5	37	6.1	3.0	49
Total	427.6	138.5	32	411.0	126.0	31
United States	2,242.6	1,346.3	60	2,370.5	1,390.7	59

1/ Includes oranges only.

Table 3.—Israel: Citrus exports, by product, fiscal years 1970-72

(In metric tons)

Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Grapefruit segments	18,297	17,739	28,473
Natural orange juice (unsweetened)	34,581	41,958	50,775
Natural grapefruit juice (unsweetened)	15,282	20,299	25,885
Conc. orange juice (unsweetened)	7,412	8,625	16,665
Conc. grapefruit juice (unsweetened)	771	1,065	1,653
Orange juice, sugar added up to 5%	13,339	13,330	12,371
Grapefruit juice, sugar added up to 5%	8,793	7,509	6,772

Detailed pack statistics are not available but exports provide a close approximation. About 90 percent of production is believed to be exported. As shown in table 3, shipments of unsweetened juices and grapefruit segments in fiscal 1971-72 registered substantial increases over the previous year, while sweetened juices declined. The export premium for the 1971-72 season was IL 0.90 per US\$1.

Processing activity during the 1972-73 season may exceed last year's record level. Through March more than 450,000 metric tons were received by processors, compared with about 423,000 tons during the same period in 1971-72. Most of the increase was in grapefruit.

Italy. The Italian citrus processing industry utilized about 585,000 metric tons of fruit during the 1971-72 season, more than any other country in the Mediterranean area. This compared with 550,000 tons the previous year. Processing subsidies for certain varieties of Italian oranges, which were originally adopted during the 1969-70 season, remain in effect. These subsidies are paid to each processor for oranges processed in excess of the average tonnage purchased for processing during the three preceding seasons.

Production of juices in calendar 1971 is estimated at 64,000 metric tons of orange juice and 51,000 metric tons of lemon juice. This represents a decrease from 1970 for orange juice and an increase for lemon juice. Unlike Israel where nearly all of the production is exported, Italy utilizes most of its output domestically, principally in the soft drink industry. Exports in calendar 1971, were about 5,700 tons of orange juice and 15,700 tons of lemon juice (concentrated and single-strength combined). West Germany and the Netherlands were the major customers for the orange juice, while most of the lemon juice was destined for the United Kingdom and West Germany. Subsidies for exports of juice to non-EC countries remain in effect.

Jamaica. Production of citrus has fluctuated considerably in recent years, due mainly to variable weather. However, the volume available for export and processing has also been influenced by the strong domestic demand for fresh citrus. The net result is that the quantity available for export and processing has been declining. The 1972-73 season should see some increase in the volume of both oranges and grapefruit entering these two outlets, but not as great as the 1970-71 level when an estimated 48,000 metric tons were processed. The Jamaican Citrus Association has recommended that 12,500 new acres be brought into production in order to make Jamaica

more competitive on world markets. Thus far, expansion has been slow.

Exports of canned fruit, mainly grapefruit, during 1971 fell almost 50 percent to 5,200 metric tons while juice exports increased 60 percent to 2.4 million gallons. The United Kingdom and Canada remain Jamaica's principal customers.

Japan. Canned Satsuma (mandarin) oranges, the largest item in Japan's annual fruit pack totaled approximately 7.9 million cases (48/11 oz. cans) during the 1971-72 season. This represents a sharp decline from the 11.3 million cases packed during the previous season, reportedly because of large stocks, a smaller Satsuma crop, and reduced foreign demand. With a record 105 million boxes of fresh Satsumas available in 1972-73, the pack of canned Satsumas is up substantially. Exports in calendar 1971 totaled 80,224 metric tons, 26 percent above the previous year, but in 1972 they fell to the 1970 level. The United States remains the largest importer.

The production of concentrated orange juice, mainly Satsuma, has shown steady increases in recent years. For example in 1971-72, 14,652 metric tons were reportedly produced, more than twice the 1969-70 level. However, with imports severely restricted by a small quota, the availability of orange juice in Japan remains far below the demand.

Morocco. An estimated 110,000 tons of citrus was processed in 1971-72 compared with only 55,000 tons in 1970-71. The output for 1971-72 was estimated at 5,000 tons of concentrate (mostly hot pack) and 4.6 million gallons of single-strength juice. Almost all of this juice was exported, primarily to France and West Germany.

The current processing industry consists of nine plants, including a new one opened in 1972 which has a planned capacity of 60,000 tons annually. Under the long range expansion objectives, an estimated 350,000 metric tons of fruit would be available for processing. It is believed the existing capacity of the industry could be expanded to handle the greater volume, but some assurance of reasonably consistent year-to-year supplies will be necessary. Presently the industry depends on residual supplies of surplus fruit and fruit not meeting export specifications. In an effort to reduce the uncertainty of supplies, an agency was recently established to administer the distribution of fruit between fresh markets and processing industries.

Spain. A record 264,000 metric tons of citrus were processed in 1971-72, only 3 percent more than 1970-71. Despite larger available supplies in 1971-72, processors were confronted with serious quality

problems which were partly responsible for only a small increase in processing activity. Output of citrus juices increased slightly to 45,000 tons (87 percent of which was orange juice) while the pack of canned citrus sections totaled 10,000 tons. About one-fifth of the juice production was concentrated orange juice, mainly hot pack. Approximately half of the juice pack was sweetened.

Early in the 1972-73 season, the Government earmarked 387 million pesetas (approximately US\$6.9 million) to subsidize the disposal of surplus citrus. Shortly thereafter it was announced the Government would subsidize an initial purchase of 60,000 tons of Satsumas and 80,000 tons of oranges at the rate of 1.15 pesetas per kilo. All was destined for the processing industry. During 1971-72, subsidies were paid for the disposal of 222,000 tons of oranges and Satsumas which were either sold on the home market or absorbed by the processing industry. It is believed that more than half were processed.

Exports of about 15,000 tons of juices, primarily single-strength orange and 6-to-1 orange concentrate, were approximately the same as 1970-71. France and the United Kingdom received most of the single-strength and West Germany most of the concentrate. To encourage exports of citrus products the Government allows tax refunds which in the case of citrus juices is currently 11 percent.

Trinidad and Tobago. Citrus production in 1971-72 was considerably higher than the previous year and provided larger supplies for processing. Production of orange juice was reported as 365,000 cases (24/A2's), 56 percent above 1970-71, while the grapefruit juice pack increased 30 percent to 457,000 cases. More lime juice was also produced, 140,000 gallons, compared with 119,000 in 1970-71. Since the production of citrus for the 1972-73 season is well below last year, a sharp reduction in processing is anticipated.

The Trinidad and Tobago Agricultural Development Bank has offered financial assistance to cocoa farmers for replanting some of their holdings with citrus. To date only small portions of the holdings have been replaced, but larger acreages are expected to be diverted in the future. In an effort to increase productivity, particularly of oranges, farmers with small plots of citrus have grouped together in order to realize purchase discounts on large orders of fertilizer, etc.

U.S. Fresh and Processed Citrus Exports

Fresh citrus. U.S. citrus exports during the 1971-72 winter marketing period registered sizable gains over the previous year. Although the important Canadian

market received less U.S. citrus, other major markets such as Japan, Hong Kong, and the European Community all increased their purchases.

As usual, Canada dominated the export market for oranges (including tangerines) taking two-thirds of the 4.6 million boxes shipped during the 1971-72 winter marketing period. Hong Kong, the second largest market, registered a significant increase, while exports to the EC recovered from the poor showing in 1970-71. U.S. exports to all destinations for the entire 1971-72 season totaled 9.6 million boxes.

Exports of lemons (including limes) continued the upward trend exhibited in recent years with shipments reaching 1.8 million boxes during the 1971-72 winter marketing period. Japan received one million boxes followed by the EC with 374,000 boxes, and Canada with 212,000 boxes. Total U.S. exports for the 1971-72 season were 4.5 million boxes.

Grapefruit exports rose 51 percent to 3.2 million boxes during the 1971-72 winter marketing period. The major impetus for this phenomenal gain was the liberalization of fresh grapefruit imports by Japan on June 30, 1971. U.S. exports to that country jumped from 40,000 boxes in 1970-71 to 1.2 million boxes in 1971-72. Shipments to Canada were off 8 percent, but the EC received 36 percent more than the small volume of the previous winter marketing period. Total U.S. exports for the entire 1971-72 season were 5 million boxes.

U.S. exports of fresh citrus are shown in tables 4-6.

Processed Citrus. U.S. exports of both single-strength orange and grapefruit juice were down in 1971-72, compared with the previous year, but shipments of most concentrated products were higher.

Exports of single-strength orange juice (including chilled juice) fell by 2 million gallons to 8.9 million in 1971-72, while single-strength grapefruit shipments were off about 163,000 gallons to 5 million. The major declines for both juices were registered in the European market, particularly the EC and Sweden. Shipments to Canada increased. Frozen orange juice concentrate exports reached a record 7.9 million gallons in 1971-72, largely due to increased purchases by Canada and the EC. Shipments to Sweden were down substantially for the season. Hot-pack orange juice concentrate exports in 1971-72 totaled 1.3 million gallons, down 8 percent. However, both frozen and hot-pack concentrated grapefruit juice recorded gains for the season. Exports of frozen concentrate attained a record level of one million gallons while the hot-pack product increased slightly to 288,000 gallons.

U.S. exports of citrus juices are summarized in table 7.

Table 3.--Israel: Citrus exports, by product,
fiscal years 1970-72

(In metric tons)

Commodity	: 1969-70	: 1970-71	: 1971-72
Grapefruit segments.....	18,297	17,739	28,473
Natural orange juice (unsweetened).....	34,581	41,958	50,775
Natural grapefruit juice (unsweetened).....	15,282	20,299	25,885
Conc. orange juice (unsweetened).....	7,412	8,625	16,665
Conc. grapefruit juice (unsweetened).....	771	1,065	1,653
Orange juice, sugar added up to 5%.....	13,339	13,330	12,371
Grapefruit juice, sugar added up to 5%.....	8,793	7,509	6,772

Table 4.--Oranges (including tangerines) fresh: U.S. exports by area of destination and season, 1961-71

(In thousands of 70-lb. boxes)

Season	Canada	Europe					Total	Hong Kong	Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market ^{1/}	Scandinavia ^{2/}	Other					
<u>Total Exports</u>										
(Nov. 1-Oct. 31)										
1961	3,630	41	1,135	89	5	1,270	794	300	5,994	
1962	2,945	17	1,052	152	124	1,345	640	296	5,226	
1963	3,866	3	908	133	4	1,048	855	363	6,132	
1964	3,815	65	1,572	217	76	1,930	699	349	6,793	
1965	4,343	86	1,656	317	173	2,232	1,009	643	8,227	
1966	5,101	231	2,143	301	451	3,126	1,040	520	9,787	
1967	3,361	6	273	20	1	300	664	296	4,621	
1968	4,507	75	2,129	247	12	2,463	1,316	497	8,783	
1969	4,628	132	1,298	192	17	1,639	1,613	547	8,427	
1970	4,638	112	992	102	6	1,212	1,427	547	7,824	
1971	5,135	130	1,223	145	1	1,499	2,042	951	9,627	
<u>Winter Exports</u>										
(Nov. 1-April 30)										
1961	2,115	5	62	5	4	76	306	100	2,597	
1962	1,610	7	17	1	122	147	231	95	2,083	
1963	2,404	1	41	45	1	88	415	181	3,088	
1964	2,154	25	172	62	2	261	288	119	2,822	
1965	2,692	51	379	110	163	703	499	332	4,226	
1966	3,053	69	280	85	445	879	434	198	4,564	
1967	2,199	1	7	3	1	12	325	147	2,683	
1968	2,726	15	403	25	7	450	525	211	3,912	
1969	2,835	7	138	68	2	215	691	248	3,989	
1970	2,920	11	96	19	1	127	623	295	3,965	
1971	3,060	2	202	---	1	205	807	497	4,569	
<u>Summer Exports</u>										
(May 1-Oct. 31)										
1962	1,515	36	1,073	84	1	1,194	488	200	3,397	
1963	1,335	10	1,035	151	2	1,198	409	201	3,143	
1964	1,462	2	867	88	3	960	440	182	3,044	
1965	1,661	40	1,400	155	74	1,669	411	230	3,971	
1966	1,651	35	1,277	207	10	1,529	510	311	4,001	
1967	2,048	162	1,863	216	6	2,247	606	322	5,223	
1968	1,162	5	266	17	---	288	339	149	1,938	
1969	1,781	60	1,726	222	5	2,013	791	286	4,871	
1970	1,793	125	1,160	124	15	1,424	922	299	4,438	
1971	1,718	101	896	83	5	1,085	804	252	3,859	
1972	2,075	128	1,021	145	---	1,294	1,235	454	5,058	

^{1/} Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and West Germany.

^{2/} Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Table 5.--Lemons and Limes, fresh: U.S. exports by area
of destination and season, 1961-71

(In thousands of 76-lb. boxes)

Season	Canada	Europe	Japan	Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market ^{1/}	Scandi- navia ^{2/}	
<u>Total Exports</u>					
(Nov. 1-Oct. 31)					
1961	417	169	1,126	144	94 : 1,533
1962	432	189	1,778	214	37 : 2,218
1963	402	121	1,589	202	14 : 1,926
1964	437	65	1,404	226	71 : 1,766
1965	441	66	1,487	258	100 : 1,911
1966	443	78	1,425	236	133 : 1,872
1967	449	46	1,414	302	11 : 1,773
1968	500	23	999	229	19 : 1,270
1969	436	51	1,222	247	94 : 1,614
1970	455	39	1,121	209	140 : 1,509
1971	425	23	1,217	250	176 : 1,666
2,345 : 108 : 4,544					
<u>Winter Exports</u>					
(Nov. 1-April 30)					
1961	195	114	689	79	15 : 897
1962	204	31	259	58	5 : 353
1963	206	23	386	88	4 : 501
1964	202	14	213	71	5 : 303
1965	200	36	582	119	5 : 742
1966	211	23	531	104	4 : 662
1967	208	17	353	130	3 : 503
1968	242	15	392	110	2 : 519
1969	203	14	432	113	6 : 565
1970	219	8	276	88	--- : 372
1971	212	8	374	79	--- : 461
1,027 : 65 : 1,765					
<u>Summer Exports</u>					
(May 1-Oct. 31)					
1962	222	55	437	65	79 : 636
1963	228	158	1,519	156	32 : 1,865
1964	196	98	1,203	114	10 : 1,425
1965	235	51	1,191	155	66 : 1,463
1966	241	30	905	139	95 : 1,169
1967	232	55	894	132	129 : 1,210
1968	241	29	1,061	172	8 : 1,270
1969	258	8	607	119	17 : 751
1970	233	37	790	134	88 : 1,049
1971	236	31	845	121	140 : 1,137
1972	213	15	843	171	176 : 1,205
1,318 : 43 : 2,779					

^{1/} Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and West Germany.

^{2/} Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Table 6.--Grapefruit, fresh: U.S. exports by area
of destination and season, 1961-71

(In thousands of 80-lb. boxes)

Season	Canada	Europe					Total	Japan	Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market ^{1/}	Scandi- navia ^{2/}	Other					
Total Exports										
(Sept. 1-Aug. 31)										
1961	1,815	138	730	70	33	971	14	20		2,820
1962	1,287	32	534	40	16	622	11	19		1,939
1963	1,428	37	601	79	8	725	23	17		2,193
1964	1,525	30	618	87	12	747	18	14		2,304
1965	1,762	18	607	106	8	739	29	17		2,547
1966	2,486	35	661	82	35	813	32	12		3,343
1967	1,826	8	377	65	6	456	34	19		2,335
1968	2,498	10	380	36	4	430	44	28		3,000
1969	2,279	7	434	37	26	504	60	35		2,878
1970	2,180	10	314	11	16	351	130	28		2,689
1971	2,087	30	438	18	9	495	2,403	32		5,017
Winter Exports										
(Sept. 1-April 30)										
1961	1,343	89	424	57	7	577	11	11		1,942
1962	1,029	18	335	31	7	391	3	12		1,435
1963	1,179	17	291	58	6	372	13	13		1,577
1964	1,198	15	342	60	8	425	12	9		1,644
1965	1,347	12	342	84	6	444	16	7		1,814
1966	1,881	21	362	48	18	449	19	5		2,354
1967	1,442	3	254	52	2	311	19	10		1,782
1968	1,885	8	211	26	2	247	25	11		2,168
1969	1,856	2	237	26	3	268	33	22		2,179
1970	1,831	9	211	9	2	231	40	21		2,123
1971	1,679	30	287	14	2	333	1,164	24		3,200
Summer Exports										
(May 1-Aug. 31)										
1962	472	49	306	13	26	394	3	9		878
1963	258	14	199	9	9	231	8	7		504
1964	249	20	310	21	2	353	10	4		616
1965	327	15	276	27	4	322	6	5		660
1966	415	6	265	22	2	295	13	10		733
1967	605	14	299	34	17	364	13	7		989
1968	384	5	123	13	4	145	15	9		553
1969	613	2	169	10	2	183	19	17		832
1970	423	5	197	11	23	236	27	13		699
1971	349	1	103	2	14	120	90	7		566
1972	408	---	151	4	7	162	1,239	8		1,817

^{1/} Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and West Germany.

^{2/} Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Table 7.--Citrus juices: U.S. exports by area,
of destination, seasons 1960-71 ^{1/}

(In thousands of gallons)

Item and season	Canada	Europe					Other	Total	Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market ^{2/}	Scandi- navia ^{3/}						
Single-strength juice										
Orange:										
1960	5,555	59	185	196	45	485	507	6,547		
1961	6,225	132	1,193	534	114	1,973	672	8,870		
1962	5,235	100	456	176	47	779	404	6,418		
1963	3,232	5	137	61	17	220	432	3,884		
1964	3,901	7	79	92	16	194	375	4,470		
1965	5,194	10	237	245	101	593	484	6,271		
1966	6,321	198	2,589	1,085	261	4,133	652	11,106		
1967	5,455	29	3,740	2,338	934	7,041	690	13,186		
1968	4,337	14	2,034	1,613	602	4,263	683	9,283		
1969	4,781	80	2,987	2,720	741	6,528	825	12,134		
1970	5,017	137	3,015	1,461	661	5,274	640	10,931		
1971	5,251	45	2,170	420	461	3,096	595	8,942		
Grapefruit:										
1960	3,302	594	1,663	141	97	2,495	202	5,999		
1961	3,266	960	2,527	199	168	3,854	240	7,360		
1962	2,883	560	1,770	127	132	2,589	159	5,631		
1963	1,855	128	490	53	71	742	160	2,757		
1964	1,880	231	1,692	106	63	2,092	214	4,186		
1965	2,028	29	668	90	59	846	235	3,109		
1966	2,233	235	1,968	184	558	2,945	180	5,358		
1967	2,344	6	1,476	195	247	1,924	204	4,472		
1968	3,066	5	1,524	143	267	1,939	221	5,226		
1969	3,448	50	1,303	105	134	1,592	1,009	6,049		
1970	3,182	136	1,291	73	156	1,656	281	5,119		
1971	3,575	27	982	41	84	1,134	247	4,956		
Orange concentrate										
Hot pack:										
1960	234	---	447	67	41	555	214	1,003		
1961	176	---	494	59	65	618	354	1,148		
1962	200	---	384	30	55	469	313	982		
1963	235	---	254	24	70	348	382	965		
1964	162	---	203	33	104	340	392	894		
1965	144	---	336	21	89	446	252	842		
1966	139	---	362	81	117	560	259	958		
1967	122	---	278	39	98	415	187	724		
1968	115	---	315	42	113	470	185	770		
1969	157	81	688	157	179	1,105	378	1,640		
1970	111	47	616	240	147	1,050	256	1,417		
1971	127	7	617	68	141	833	350	1,310		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.--Citrus juices: U.S. exports by area
of destination, seasons 1960-71 1/--Continued

(In thousands of gallons)

Item and season	Canada	Europe					Other	Total	Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market <u>2</u> /	Scandi- navia <u>3</u> /						
<u>Orange</u>										
<u>concentrate</u>										
Frozen:										
1960	3,364	5	628	42	26	701	137	4,202		
1961	3,918	3	714	84	64	865	122	4,905		
1962	2,741	---	628	68	65	761	100	3,602		
1963	2,163	3	80	79	41	203	98	2,464		
1964	2,400	57	132	80	33	302	105	2,807		
1965	2,264	246	291	74	42	653	143	3,060		
1966	2,942	487	573	122	93	1,275	201	4,418		
1967	2,804	440	533	191	81	1,245	177	4,226		
1968	2,919	377	379	248	111	1,115	193	4,227		
1969	3,552	505	945	513	99	2,062	202	5,816		
1970	3,836	526	719	2,329	95	3,669	203	7,708		
1971	4,408	328	1,362	1,471	85	3,246	271	7,925		
<u>Grapefruit</u>										
<u>concentrate</u>										
Hot pack:										
1960	42	---	49	16	18	83	147	272		
1961	19	3	37	22	52	114	40	173		
1962	6	2	56	22	28	108	24	138		
1963	18	1	21	33	85	140	27	185		
1964	48	2	46	26	34	108	36	192		
1965	24	2	40	8	74	124	17	165		
1966	11	1	27	15	81	124	18	153		
1967	24	---	26	29	92	147	17	188		
1968	55	---	38	13	93	144	7	206		
1969	87	2	77	22	107	208	65	360		
1970	25	22	58	26	91	197	54	276		
1971	11	14	81	27	111	233	44	288		
Frozen:										
1960	139	2	9	6	---	17	37	193		
1961	147	---	78	13	2	93	24	264		
1962	164	---	4	3	1	8	21	193		
1963	157	---	8	1	2	11	13	181		
1964	155	2	6	---	3	11	35	201		
1965	183	---	6	1	2	9	59	251		
1966	207	3	9	2	3	17	60	284		
1967	225	70	4	---	5	79	51	355		
1968	429	61	38	10	37	146	153	728		
1969	446	64	158	4	19	245	222	913		
1970	404	116	177	53	14	360	188	952		
1971	577	84	192	1	19	296	172	1,045		

1/ Nov. 1 - Oct. 31.

2/ Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and West Germany.

3/ Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

Table 8.--Citrus fruit: Production in principal countries competing with the United States in Europe, seasons 1968-72

(In millions of boxes 1/)

Variety and country	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Estimated 1972-73
<u>Oranges and tangerines:</u>					
Algeria	14.8	13.9	14.2	14.0	14.2
Cyprus	3.5	3.2	5.3	4.9	5.7
Greece	11.2	14.6	13.3	12.3	15.1
Israel	26.6	28.6	33.8	36.1	39.2
Italy	52.8	52.6	50.4	55.4	49.8
Morocco	22.7	25.8	23.7	25.9	26.9
Spain	54.5	67.2	63.1	68.6	79.1
Tunisia	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.5
Turkey	16.8	14.9	16.2	16.1	16.8
Total, 9 countries ...	205.5	222.9	222.0	235.5	249.3
<u>Lemons:</u>					
Italy:					
Winter	19.0	18.7	18.4	19.6	16.1
Summer	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.0	3.6
Total	23.4	22.6	22.3	22.6	19.7
Algeria .....	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4
Cyprus .....	.7	.5	.9	.6	.9
Greece	2.0	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.8
Israel .....	.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
Morocco .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
Spain	2.3	3.7	2.6	2.8	4.5
Tunisia .....	.4	.2	.2	.3	.2
Turkey	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.4
Total, 9 countries ...	34.1	35.4	35.3	35.5	35.3
<u>Grapefruit:</u>					
Algeria .....	.13	.12	.13	.14	.14
British Honduras .....	.28	.26	.38	.42	.35
Cyprus	1.17	1.37	1.68	1.66	1.90
Israel	7.13	7.69	9.78	9.08	11.35
Jamaica .....	.73	.52	.64	.55	.62
Morocco .....	.35	.22	.15	.41	.50
Spain .....	.18	.19	.19	.17	.16
Trinidad and Tobago .....	.47	.49	.42	.54	.26
Total, 8 countries ...	10.44	10.86	13.37	12.97	15.28

1/ Weight of boxes in pounds: Oranges, 70 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds; grapefruit, 80 pounds.

Table 9.--Citrus fruits: Exports to Europe, and the USSR,
from principal countries competing with the United States,
1967-71

(In millions of boxes 1/)

Variety and country of origin	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<u>Oranges and tangerines:</u>					
Algeria	4.5	5.6	4.4	4.5	4.3
Cyprus	2.2	2.8	2.3	4.2	3.8
Greece	2.3	4.0	4.0	3.1	2.5
Israel	17.8	16.5	18.4	18.5	18.8
Italy	5.3	6.5	6.2	4.5	5.0
Morocco	18.9	16.7	19.4	18.4	19.1
Spain	32.0	34.3	45.8	36.5	41.1
Tunisia .....	.8	1.1	.8	.7	1.2
Total, 8 countries ...	83.8	87.5	101.3	90.4	95.8
<u>Lemons:</u>					
Italy:					
Winter	7.7	9.3	7.4	7.5	7.7
Summer <u>2/</u>	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.8
Total	9.9	12.2	9.6	9.9	9.5
Cyprus .....	.5	.6	.4	.7	.5
Greece	1.2	.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Israel .....	.6	.4	.6	.6	.4
Morocco .....	.1	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>3/</u>)
Spain .....	.9	.7	2.7	1.5	1.5
Tunisia .....	.1	.1	(<u>3/</u>)	.1	.1
Turkey .....	.6	.9	.5	1.0	1.5
Total, 8 countries ...	13.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.3
<u>Grapefruit:</u>					
Algeria .....	.04	.02	.02	.02	.02
Cyprus .....	.81	.93	1.02	1.24	1.28
Israel	4.29	3.85	5.11	6.03	5.90
Jamaica .....	.05	.03	.02	.02	.04
Morocco .....	.08	.03	.04	.01	.03
Spain .....	.08	.08	.06	.04	.02
Trinidad and Tobago .....	.06	.04	.03	.02	.02
Total, 7 countries ...	5.41	4.98	6.30	7.38	7.31

1/ Weight of boxes in pounds: oranges, 70; lemons, 76; grapefruit, 80.

2/ June-September.

(Includes an unknown quantity of winter lemons.)

3/ Negligible.

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EUROPEAN CITRUS IMPORTS AND U.S. CITRUS TRADE, 1970-71 SEASON

THE WESTERN EUROPEAN MARKET FOR FRESH CITRUS

Oranges (including tangerines). Western European countries imported fewer oranges in 1971, as the total for the area declined to 91.8 million boxes. This was 6 percent less than the record 1970 level. The three leading markets, West Germany, France and the United Kingdom all received smaller quantities with only the Netherlands and Finland managing to post an increase. Western European imports are shown in table 1.

Two factors were largely responsible for the overall decline. Spain suffered a freeze which reduced supplies during the first part of 1971, while a generally late maturing crop in the Mediterranean area meant a decline in the availability of oranges at the end of 1971 compared with the previous year.

Imports received from Spain fell 19 percent to 34.2 million boxes, but accounted for 37 percent of the total, far more than any other supplier. In 1971 Israel was able to capitalize on shorter Moroccan and Spanish crops and substantially increase participation in the European Community (EC) market. Western Europe received 19.6 million boxes of oranges from Israel in 1971 compared with 18 million the previous year. The EC received most of the increase. Of the three major suppliers during the summer-marketing period, Brazil, Israel and South Africa increased sales but the United States suffered another decline.

Imports from Italy, the only commercial citrus producer within the EC, declined to 4.2 million boxes, the lowest level in many years. Despite the advantage of a protected EC market and the availability of an export subsidy, Italy has not been able to persuade European consumers to increase purchases of Italian oranges.

Lemons. Slightly more lemons were imported by Western Europe in 1971 than the previous year, 10.5 million boxes compared with 10.3 million in 1970. However, no sustained growth has been demonstrated since imports reached 10 million boxes in 1964. West Germany, the major importer in Western Europe received 3.7 million boxes, 38,000 less than the previous year. France increased imports to more than 2.9 million from less than 2.8 million in 1970. Together these two countries accounted for 63 percent of total imports. Western European imports are shown in table 2.

As a result of the freeze-reduced Spanish crop, purchases from Italy rose to 5.8 million boxes or 55 percent of the total. Receipts from Spain fell by more than half to 1.1 million boxes. Although imports from the United States declined slightly, the United States was the second most important supplier to Western Europe in 1971.

Grapefruit. An increase of 23 percent over the record 1970 imports was recorded by the countries shown in table 3, as the total surged to 11 million boxes. This represents a doubling of imports since 1965. The largest increase took place in the major importing country, the United Kingdom, where receipts increased 1.4 million boxes to 3.9 million. West German imports declined slightly, but French imports were narrowly up. Italy continued as the fastest growing market with imports almost doubling to 1.5 million boxes.

Israel supplied 6.7 million boxes and was by far the leading supplier to every Western European country, accounting for at least half of each country's imports with the one exception of the Netherlands. Imports from Cyprus were 1.3 million boxes, 38 percent above 1970. South Africa, the leading supplier during the summer months, registered a slight increase in 1971, but the United States suffered another decline.

THE WESTERN EUROPEAN MARKET FOR CITRUS JUICES

Half of the countries listed in tables 4-11 imported less citrus juice than during the previous year, including the largest, West Germany. Of the three leading suppliers to Europe, imports from Brazil were up substantially and purchases from Israel were generally above the previous year's levels. The United States experienced declines in most markets. It should be noted that many countries do not differentiate between single-strength and concentrated citrus juices in their import statistics. For example, almost all orange juice from Brazil is in the concentrated form. Therefore, when a country such as West Germany increases purchases from Brazil, as was the case in 1971, there is considerably more juice available on a single-strength basis than indicated by import statistics.

West German imports of citrus juice in 1971 were down sharply as purchases of orange juice fell from the record 1970 level. Brazil was by far the major supplier of orange juice but the Netherlands remained in the leading position in the other categories. Imports of citrus juice from the United States dropped by more than half.

The **United Kingdom** substantially increased purchases of both orange juice and grapefruit juice in 1970-71. Although the United States increased its participation in both categories, Israel accounted for most of the gains and continued as the most important supplier.

France imported more lemon juice but less orange and grapefruit juice and registered the first overall import decline in several years. A drop in purchases from France's primary supplier, Morocco, was not offset by increased imports from several other countries.

Sweden also imported less citrus juice in 1971 after steady increases in recent years. Imports declined from both the United States and Israel, but the United States remained the largest supplier.

Austria and Denmark received less citrus juice than in the previous year, while Belgium and the Netherlands both imported more juice. The market share held by the United States declined in all four countries.

U.S. FRESH CITRUS EXPORTS

Exports of **oranges (including tangerines)** totaled 7.8 million boxes during the 1970-71 season, 600,000

boxes less than the previous season. Once again lower exports during the summer marketing period, particularly to the European Community, were largely responsible for the season's decline. Exports to Canada were slightly ahead of the 1969-70 season and accounted for 59 percent of the total. However, shipments to Hong Kong, the second most important market were down in 1970-71.

Lemon exports rose to 3.9 million boxes compared with 3.7 million in 1969-70. Shipments to Japan reached a new record of 1.8 million boxes and exports to Canada registered a slight increase. On the other hand, a decline in exports to Europe of 35 percent during the winter marketing period was not offset by the increase during the summer months.

Exports of **grapefruit** to most countries, with the notable exceptions of Japan and Italy, fell during 1970-71. The most important occurrence of the season was the import liberalization by Japan on June 30, 1971. While only 2 months remained in the 1970-71 season, imports picked up almost immediately. Mainly as a result of this new market, exports during the 1971-72 winter marketing period were already well ahead of the total for the entire 1970-71 season.

U.S. exports of fresh citrus are shown in tables 12-14.

U.S. PROCESSED CITRUS EXPORTS

Most of the major processed citrus products registered declines in 1970-71, although one important item, frozen orange juice concentrate, countered the general trend. **Single-strength orange** juice exports to Canada were up slightly but off significantly to Europe. The result was a decline from 12.1 million gallons in 1969-70 to 10.9 million in 1970-71. Shipments of **single-strength grapefruit** juice increased to Europe but Canada and Australia both received less.

Consequently exports totaled 5.1 million gallons compared with 6 million in 1969-70. Large shipments to Sweden were primarily responsible for **frozen orange juice concentrate** exports reaching 7.7 million gallons, an increase of 1.9 million gallons from the previous year. However, Canada, Europe, and other areas of the world purchased less **hot-pack orange juice concentrate** and exports declined from 1.6 million gallons to 1.4 million. Less **orange oil** was exported in 1970-71 but shipments of **grapefruit** sections increased. U.S. exports of citrus products are shown in table 15.

U.S. CITRUS IMPORTS

There were almost 300,000 more boxes of **fresh oranges (including tangerines)** imported during the 1970-71 season as the total reached 1.5 million boxes, **compared with** 1.2 million in 1969-70. Over three quarters of the total was from Mexico with most of the rest originating in Israel. Strong domestic

demand was instrumental in pushing the level of **orange juice concentrate** imports to 14.4 million gallons (single-strength equivalent) in 1970-71, compared with 2.7 the previous season, and 12.7 million in 1968-69. As usual most was imported from Brazil.

U.S. imports of the major fresh and processed citrus items are shown in table 16.

TABLE 1.--ORANGES (INCLUDING TANGERINES), FRESH: IMPORTS INTO WESTERN EUROPE
FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1969-71

(In thousands of 76-pound boxes)

Country and year	Country of origin									
	Algeria	Brazil	Israel	Italy	Morocco	South Africa	Spain	United States	Other	Total
EC										
Belgium:										
1969	24	6	792	168	508	576	2,612	591	190	5,467
1970	3	10	992	153	509	481	3,178	385	191	5,902
1971	39	5	760	164	426	534	2,661	240	548	5,377
France:										
1969	3,680	173	991	46	7,722	1,706	9,701	476	1,102	25,597
1970	2,580	146	969	123	6,364	1,660	10,635	240	922	23,639
1971	2,111	199	1,325	78	5,919	1,372	10,229	224	1,467	22,924
West Germany:										
1969	407	294	4,366	1,556	3,361	1,012	12,953	134	1,729	25,812
1970	213	245	4,706	1,530	4,323	1,022	16,721	45	962	29,767
1971	263	282	5,910	1,388	3,743	963	12,390	27	1,002	25,968
Italy:										
1969	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1970	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1971	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands										
1969	230	434	1,351	79	590	508	2,936	1,008	1,170	8,306
1970	32	379	1,440	31	768	482	3,935	637	1,401	9,105
1971	76	520	1,413	35	877	558	3,107	578	2,054	9,218
Total EC:										
1969	4,341	907	7,500	1,849	12,181	3,802	28,202	2,209	4,191	65,182
1970	2,828	780	8,107	1,837	11,964	3,645	34,469	1,307	3,476	68,413
1971	2,489	1,006	9,408	1,665	10,965	3,427	28,387	1,069	5,071	63,487
OTHER EUROPE										
Austria:										
1969	2	22	838	928	51	74	123	8	885	2,931
1970	1	19	740	1,175	24	93	229	5	1,029	3,315
1971	(1/)	12	793	823	44	98	131	---	1,014	2,915
Denmark:										
1969	2	43	622	11	48	53	516	49	84	1,428
1970	3	25	540	8	54	51	610	63	52	1,406
1971	7	22	542	8	14	66	474	48	103	1,284
Finland:										
1969	6	61	821	18	128	143	199	3	146	1,525
1970	3	67	897	13	130	83	285	2	216	1,696
1971	9	98	977	23	90	120	167	(1/)	353	1,837
Norway:										
1969	21	9	512	9	440	184	538	148	59	1,920
1970	5	6	444	8	543	224	734	95	55	2,114
1971	8	20	507	10	437	239	516	66	102	1,905
Sweden:										
1969	14	31	1,262	570	285	90	1,073	53	171	3,549
1970	4	13	1,181	606	358	114	1,216	32	112	3,636
1971	11	1	1,351	481	376	205	870	18	132	3,445
Switzerland:										
1969	32	85	616	1,255	44	52	938	22	97	3,141
1970	12	69	577	1,415	62	42	989	6	99	3,271
1971	45	67	725	1,143	43	73	869	---	116	3,081
United Kingdom:										
1969	---	486	4,190	6	1,232	2,596	2,857	99	1,294	12,760
1970	12	421	5,508	---	1,114	2,243	3,498	128	1,197	14,121
1971	277	489	5,317	---	573	2,385	2,752	97	1,966	13,856
Grand total:										
1969	4,418	1,644	16,361	4,646	14,409	6,994	34,446	2,591	6,927	92,436
1970	2,868	1,400	17,994	5,062	14,249	6,495	42,030	1,638	6,236	97,972
1971	2,846	1,715	19,620	4,153	12,542	6,613	34,166	1,298	8,857	91,810

1/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 2.--LEMONS, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO WESTERN EUROPE
FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1969-71

(In thousands of 76-pound boxes)

Country and year	Country of origin								Total
	Cyprus	Greece	Israel	Italy	South Africa	Spain	United States	Other	
EC									
Belgium:									
1969	4	46	9	209	9	12	184	36	509
1970	2	51	14	94	4	79	198	54	496
1971	1	64	20	127	27	24	150	129	542
France:									
1969	225	142	82	1,339	44	608	434	85	2,959
1970	232	201	71	496	20	1,140	553	79	2,792
1971	258	220	106	833	38	734	599	161	2,949
West Germany:									
1969	5	21	1	3,284	6	246	23	221	3,807
1970	4	60	5	2,500	---	871	50	236	3,726
1971	2	57	7	2,956	2	311	38	315	3,688
Italy:									
1969	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1970	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1971	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands:									
1969	12	16	3	179	2	5	63	46	346
1970	23	20	19	88	3	21	136	45	355
1971	40	28	19	121	1	2	154	74	439
Total EC:									
1969	246	225	95	5,011	61	871	724	388	7,621
1970	261	332	109	3,178	27	2,111	937	414	7,369
1971	301	369	152	4,037	68	1,071	941	679	7,618
OTHER EUROPE									
Austria:									
1969	1	33	1	646	10	---	21	2	714
1970	1	72	1	600	8	5	30	6	723
1971	4	71	18	600	12	1	27	6	739
Denmark:									
1969	3	2	19	111	6	6	34	12	193
1970	8	9	19	66	4	9	73	11	199
1971	3	19	27	70	5	(1/)	61	6	191
Finland:									
1969	5	(1/)	26	44	8	1	24	4	112
1970	6	---	20	47	7	2	25	4	111
1971	2	---	18	45	9	1	20	3	98
Norway:									
1969	1	---	10	11	1	1	50	2	76
1970	3	(1/)	10	2	2	3	52	1	73
1971	3	2	13	2	3	3	44	1	71
Sweden:									
1969	7	---	28	46	1	1	98	10	191
1970	5	---	30	21	3	5	109	9	182
1971	2	---	34	26	4	1	109	3	179
Switzerland:									
1969	3	3	1	494	---	20	15	2	538
1970	6	1	3	382	---	111	12	4	519
1971	1	1	24	447	1	16	15	5	510
United Kingdom:									
1969	122	1	30	642	119	15	22	28	979
1970	161	---	24	580	87	116	41	80	1,089
1971	200	---	75	548	119	34	33	107	1,116
Grand total:									
1969	388	264	210	7,005	206	915	988	448	10,424
1970	451	414	216	4,876	138	2,362	1,279	529	10,265
1971	516	462	361	5,775	221	1,127	1,250	810	10,522

1/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 3.--GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO WESTERN EUROPE
FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1969-71

(In thousands of 80-pound boxes)

Country and year	Country of origin							
	Cyprus	Honduras	Israel	Morocco	South Africa	United States	Other	Total
EC								
Belgium:								
1969	6	12	217	---	110	35	31	411
1970	4	35	288	---	43	60	16	446
1971	9	55	238	1	65	11	35	414
France:								
1969	18	10	1,080	24	323	203	57	1,715
1970	14	29	1,135	11	237	166	103	1,695
1971	27	63	1,057	13	235	147	164	1,706
West Germany:								
1969	236	135	1,102	3	244	85	96	1,901
1970	276	86	1,558	---	230	48	84	2,282
1971	190	87	1,539	3	206	24	125	2,174
Italy:								
1969	34	---	175	3	46	---	63	321
1970	31	(1/)	463	(1/)	136	(1/)	122	752
1971	79	(1/)	1,102	(1/)	167	55	51	1,454
Netherlands:								
1969	40	57	167	---	17	91	130	502
1970	51	24	229	---	16	71	153	544
1971	56	38	250	3	32	25	202	606
Total EC:								
1969	334	214	2,741	30	740	414	377	4,850
1970	376	174	3,673	11	662	345	478	5,719
1971	361	243	4,186	20	705	262	577	6,354
OTHER EUROPE								
Austria:								
1969	5	(2/)	53	---	16	1	3	78
1970	11	1	65	---	11	6	2	96
1971	8	---	76	---	17	---	8	109
Denmark:								
1969	9	23	54	(2/)	19	6	7	118
1970	14	14	62	(2/)	14	13	5	122
1971	12	8	79	(2/)	14	3	7	123
Finland:								
1969	5	2	56	---	14	3	2	82
1970	9	1	64	---	15	3	1	93
1971	6	1	67	(2/)	16	(2/)	3	93
Norway:								
1969	2	---	20	---	10	7	(2/)	39
1970	2	---	21	---	8	6	1	38
1971	1	(2/)	23	---	10	3	1	38
Sweden:								
1969	2	1	59	---	8	20	21	111
1970	2	2	83	---	8	16	23	134
1971	3	(2/)	102	---	17	11	14	147
Switzerland:								
1969	33	(2/)	161	1	32	9	7	243
1970	24	---	200	---	24	16	9	273
1971	1	---	242	---	26	3	18	290
United Kingdom:								
1969	482	---	914	8	464	11	383	2,262
1970	466	---	1,305	---	299	(1/)	429	2,499
1971	860	---	1,924	---	281	(1/)	824	3,889
Grand total:								
1969	838	240	4,058	36	1,303	471	836	7,782
1970	904	192	5,473	11	1,041	405	948	8,974
1971	1,252	252	6,699	20	1,086	282	1,452	11,043

1/ Included in "other." 2/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 4.--AUSTRIA: IMPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1965-70

(In metric tons)

Item and country of origin	Year beginning October 1					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Orange juice, concentrated: <u>1</u> / United States	30.2	58.0	189.2	71.2	47.1	87.4
Brazil	38.4	---	.4	6.9	6.3	283.8
Denmark .....	.5	70.4	18.7	43.8	89.8	2.1
Germany, West	25.4	59.4	5.7	28.0	24.0	19.0
Israel	120.8	44.1	140.6	75.7	133.7	81.3
Italy	93.0	77.1	18.9	24.9	26.1	7.1
South Africa	4.5	33.0	4.0	90.6	(<u>2</u> /)	310.2
Spain	77.8	60.7	64.5	56.4	49.4	56.1
Other	21.4	32.1	29.8	24.6	88.1	16.0
Total	412.0	434.8	471.8	422.1	464.5	863.0
Orange juice, single-strength: <u>1</u> / United States	112.3	361.8	941.3	584.5	1,030.7	893.3
Brazil	72.5	69.4	42.2	38.9	225.6	44.5
Germany, West	436.8	213.8	227.2	190.1	202.7	439.7
Greece	162.3	163.1	177.3	67.7	150.1	151.0
Israel	1,087.9	1,276.7	1,914.1	1,674.9	1,882.4	1,772.7
Italy	255.0	261.3	1,319.0	404.4	433.4	430.2
South Africa	114.3	27.1	117.0	307.8	(<u>2</u> /)	78.9
Spain	70.4	86.4	53.1	40.4	75.9	109.8
Other	47.0	190.4	691.9	389.2	607.8	285.4
Total	2,358.5	2,650.0	5,483.1	3,697.9	4,608.6	4,205.5

1/ Includes an unknown quantity of lemon juice.

2/ If any, included under "other."

TABLE 5.--BELGIUM: IMPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1966-71

(In metric tons)

Country of origin	Calendar year					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
United States	591	1,609	3,009	1,972	2,427	2,623
Argentina	203	121	(1/)	53	147	215
Brazil	231	271	---	84	35	593
France	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	94	193	580
Germany, West	17	124	140	528	611	1,347
Greece	389	389	522	704	410	399
Israel	845	987	1,448	2,326	2,691	3,452
Italy	30	75	100	375	248	715
Morocco	152	129	(1/)	160	189	132
Netherlands	125	160	512	865	1,331	2,706
South Africa	259	(1/)	422	639	60	599
Spain	227	(1/)	167	257	586	737
Other	652	879	1,191	441	347	396
Total	3,721	4,744	7,511	8,498	9,275	14,494

1/ If any, included under "other."

TABLE 6.--DENMARK: IMPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1966-71

(In metric tons)

Country of origin	Calendar year					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
United States	816	3,542	2,172	944	1,879	605
Brazil	396	181	555	470	524	1,744
Germany, West	6	28	40	54	115	160
Greece	1,694	668	506	510	514	256
Israel	832	970	1,147	2,384	3,457	3,085
Italy	335	328	151	582	372	174
Netherlands	12	17	22	87	112	112
South Africa	103	78	67	262	186	256
Spain	450	392	329	487	575	468
Sweden	74	348	(1/)	98	225	113
United Kingdom	150	70	59	86	84	59
Other	215	300	80	90	77	168
Total	5,083	6,922	5,128	6,054	8,120	7,200

1/ If any, included under "other."

TABLE 7.--FRANCE: IMPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1966-71

(In metric tons)

Item and country of origin	Calendar year					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Orange juice:						
United States	409	3,862	5,764	4,330	6,916	7,143
Algeria	1,889	3,203	1,259	217	38	632
Brazil	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	811
Greece	808	190	303	658	1,702	2,746
Israel	776	1,955	2,463	4,758	4,012	5,687
Italy	196	140	140	448	495	142
Morocco	4,740	3,999	7,061	9,975	12,415	7,913
Spain	31	45	129	1,166	2,657	4,960
Other	75	32	383	124	361	664
Total	8,924	13,426	17,502	21,676	28,596	30,698
Lemon juice:						
Algeria	76	43	(1/)	5	---	---
Israel	---	---	35	104	45	60
Italy	255	518	409	382	691	830
Morocco	11	17	20	95	58	79
Other	128	114	133	29	122	221
Total	470	692	597	615	916	1,190
Grapefruit juice:						
United States	1,941	5,740	3,593	3,479	3,464	3,311
Algeria	971	1,205	392	421	213	357
Greece	---	---	---	923	3,858	3,293
Israel	2,718	3,507	3,705	4,176	3,047	3,527
Morocco	2,953	2,610	4,183	4,053	5,233	4,245
Netherlands	---	---	---	336	233	382
South Africa	(1/)	46	(1/)	421	81	53
Spain	---	---	---	110	381	423
Other	18	45	45	73	212	382
Total	8,601	13,153	11,918	13,992	16,722	15,973

1/ If any, included under "other."

TABLE 8.--NETHERLANDS: IMPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1966-71

(In metric tons)

Country of origin	Calendar year					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
United States	778	2,194	2,589	1,854	4,298	3,881
Argentina	148	202	126	(1/)	125	511
Belgium-Luxembourg..	546	685	1,012	1,091	891	(2/)
Brazil	391	1,176	2,111	3,438	2,903	6,598
Germany, West	1,295	1,555	1,444	1,513	1,632	1,361
Greece	95	295	144	108	105	58
Israel	2,462	3,206	2,259	2,395	2,523	2,661
Italy	712	955	1,118	1,893	2,379	3,318
Jamaica	186	60	69	32	123	(1/)
Mexico	30	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Morocco	230	260	322	196	164	65
Mozambique	166	48	282	396	423	146
South Africa	549	528	347	182	353	313
Spain	777	1,355	956	496	660	650
Other	139	234	283	585	346	256
Total	8,504	12,753	13,062	14,179	16,925	19,818

1/ If any, included under "other."

2/ Trade with Belgium-Luxembourg no longer included in import statistics.

TABLE 9.--SWEDEN: IMPORTS OF CITRUS PRODUCTS
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1966-71

(In metric tons)

Item and country of origin	Calendar year					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Citrus juices:						
Unsweetened:						
United States ...	1,733	4,252	12,918	9,931	18,661	16,859
Brazil	150	226	428	880	980	2,383
Greece	360	269	72	107	108	63
Israel	3,756	3,400	4,572	7,173	8,895	6,888
Italy	216	285	241	534	211	139
South Africa	175	137	91	127	87	78
Spain	540	578	894	757	973	1,544
United Kingdom ...	214	276	308	555	193	139
Other	523	488	460	186	473	376
Total	7,667	9,911	19,984	20,250	30,581	28,469
Citrus juices:						
Sweetened:						
United States ...	50	46	44	49	31	64
Israel	25	11	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Other	30	24	27	60	12	13
Total	105	81	71	109	43	77
Canned citrus sections:						
United States ...	19	20	16	14	25	76
Mainland China ...	142	37	81	27	164	52
Israel	96	97	135	160	187	161
Japan	1,202	1,038	818	1,118	866	851
Spain	140	19	59	162	248	348
Taiwan	(1/)	5	(1/)	91	87	83
Other	73	79	27	21	19	72
Total	1,672	1,295	1,136	1,593	1,596	1,650

1/ If any, included in "other."

TABLE 10.--UNITED KINGDOM: IMPORTS OF CITRUS PRODUCTS,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1965-70

(Thousands of U.S. gallons)

Item and country or origin	Year beginning November 1					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Orange juice:						
Concentrated, unsweetened:						
United States	181	448	437	370	581	590
Brazil	83	115	117	97	57	190
British Honduras ..	286	281	323	324	144	222
Israel	549	1,031	814	726	561	892
Italy	90	96	23	41	133	48
Jamaica	228	229	207	181	103	124
South Africa	287	345	292	131	204	70
Spain	177	248	180	150	239	196
Other	109	109	37	42	75	164
Total	1,990	2,902	2,430	2,062	2,097	2,496
Single-strength: <u>2/</u>						
United States	11	192	20	13	40	131
British Honduras ..	554	344	430	333	221	461
Greece	42	92	16	11	26	312
Israel	3,153	3,783	4,504	5,407	6,053	8,400
Italy	280	50	21	6	10	3
Jamaica	486	21	51	14	25	(1/)
South Africa	408	275	483	328	171	165
Spain	500	898	507	234	233	315
Trinidad	34	589	454	244	208	207
Other	88	99	114	69	248	565
Total	5,556	6,343	6,600	6,659	7,235	10,559
Grapefruit juice,						
Concentrated, unsweetened:						
United States	2	51	53	40	63	111
British Honduras ..	2	11	4	5	7	20
Israel	29	52	156	92	78	257
Jamaica	79	49	46	59	33	90
South Africa	72	7	6	18	13	7
Other	13	1	2	5	15	196
Total	197	171	267	219	209	681

TABLE 10.--UNITED KINGDOM: IMPORTS OF CITRUS PRODUCTS,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1965-70--CONTINUED

(In thousands of U.S. gallons)

Item and country of origin	Year beginning November 1					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Grapefruit juice-Cont.:						
single-strength 2/						
United States	26	224	8	3	6	152
British Honduras ..	119	273	106	197	137	163
Greece	(1/)	(1/)	1	(1/)	180	2,384
Israel	1,616	1,992	2,779	3,350	2,768	5,149
Jamaica	422	287	323	264	221	472
South Africa	142	97	180	160	74	52
Trinidad	1,183	706	590	480	514	488
Other	25	39	47	46	174	645
Total	3,533	3,618	4,034	4,500	4,074	9,505
Other citrus juices:						
Concentrated, unsweetened:						
United States	(1/)	6	17	17	1	18
Ghana	---	---	---	288	314	399
Greece	181	208	191	70	168	93
Israel	96	198	66	85	24	38
Italy	687	519	518	645	585	647
South Africa	23	33	20	8	(1/)	1
Windward Islands ..	91	48	51	78	106	30
Other	62	197	158	165	163	256
Total	1,140	1,209	1,021	1,356	1,361	1,482
Single-strength, unsweetened:						
United States	20	15	13	6	8	11
Ghana	1,172	1,518	878	435	333	250
Israel	199	115	69	128	30	31
Italy	525	629	602	521	405	336
Jamaica	449	378	459	431	274	159
Mexico	416	353	26	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
South Africa	76	77	24	(1/)	2	2
Trinidad	58	81	75	48	88	118
Windward Islands ..	207	132	133	59	139	121
Other	39	116	93	53	94	72
Total	3,161	3,414	2,372	1,681	1,373	1,100

TABLE 10.--UNITED KINGDOM: IMPORTS OF CITRUS PRODUCTS,
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1965-70--CONTINUED

(In 1,000 cases of 24/2's)

Item and country of origin	Year beginning November 1					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Grapefruit, tinned or bottled, in syrup:						
United States	29	19	7	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
British Honduras ..	180	218	220	269	214	223
Cyprus	51	97	84	150	175	235
Israel	626	730	886	1,015	981	918
Jamaica	578	504	539	498	477	347
South Africa	320	333	454	491	468	308
Trinidad	138	180	111	124	107	118
Other	12	48	60	104	213	168
Total	1,934	2,129	2,361	2,651	2,635	2,317
Oranges, tinned or bottled, in syrup:						
China	131	120	206	72	64	103
Cyprus	15	19	25	24	32	46
Israel	8	4	9	7	2	(1/)
Japan	1,648	1,561	1,235	1,588	1,109	1,293
South Africa	23	6	14	7	1	(1/)
Spain	9	30	33	59	73	309
Taiwan	34	37	28	41	92	78
Other	14	18	22	19	39	70
Total	1,882	1,795	1,572	1,817	1,412	1,899

1/ If any, included under "other."

2/ Includes both sweetened and unsweetened juices.

TABLE 11.--WEST GERMANY: IMPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1967-71

(Metric tons)

Item and country of origin	Calendar year				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Orange juice: <u>1/</u>					
United States	7,005	8,120	4,479	7,391	2,784
Argentina	329	495	413	623	1,889
Brazil	3,914	6,822	7,924	13,393	21,223
France	193	404	81	338	178
Greece	5,503	6,582	5,131	5,201	1,452
Israel	8,380	6,593	8,568	8,267	8,788
Italy	2,994	3,953	3,000	5,544	2,742
Jamaica	258	53	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Morocco	3,151	3,785	5,877	5,966	1,992
Netherlands	9,834	8,498	9,158	15,347	7,067
South Africa	2,143	2,403	3,930	2,396	3,210
Spain	5,248	3,394	3,591	4,941	3,947
United Kingdom	142	70	45	35	35
Other	70	123	428	845	431
Total	49,164	51,295	52,625	70,287	55,738
Grapefruit juice: <u>1/</u>					
United States	1,733	655	1,057	1,473	768
China	94	104	163	(2/)	(2/)
Greece	171	179	1,509	2,025	2,052
Israel	4,089	4,298	3,400	2,249	2,696
Morocco	130	157	204	133	20
Netherlands	---	---	457	2,952	4,298
South Africa	483	268	33	232	172
Other	139	204	285	606	1,826
Total	6,839	5,865	7,108	9,670	11,832
Other citrus juice: <u>1/</u>					
United States	701	518	363	751	824
Brazil	288	541	145	601	428
Greece	18	557	(2/)	644	700
Israel	578	417	432	558	530
Italy	3,073	3,403	2,971	2,216	2,508
Netherlands	128	7,495	5,532	5,841	6,795
South Africa	42	89	14	26	26
Spain	68	126	59	110	281
United Kingdom	147	205	257	278	350
Other	4	27	177	62	297
Total	5,047	13,378	<u>3/</u> 9,950	<u>4/</u> 11,087	<u>5/</u> 12,739

1/ Of a density of 1.33 (specific gravity) or less.

2/ If any, included under "other."

3/ Includes 6,611 metric tons of lemon juice.

4/ Includes 6,726 metric tons of lemon juice.

5/ Includes 7,292 metric tons of lemon juice.

TABLE 12.--ORANGES (INCLUDING TANGERINES), FRESH: U.S. EXPORTS
BY AREA OF DESTINATION, MARKETING SEASONS 1969-72

(In thousands of 70-pound boxes)

Country of destination	Winter export			Summer export		
	Nov. 1 - Apr. 30			May 1 - Oct. 31		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969	1970	1971
Canada	2,835	2,920	2,677	1,781	1,792	1,718
Europe:						
EC:						
Belgium-Lux.	18	2	---	47	19	20
France	42	40	137	377	187	162
Germany, W.	1	3	(1/)	69	59	39
Netherlands	77	51	64	1,233	896	675
Total	138	96	201	1,726	1,161	896
Other:						
Denmark	23	11	---	41	33	16
Norway	34	7	---	141	69	41
Sweden	10	1	---	39	21	26
United Kingdom	7	11	(1/)	60	125	101
Other	3	1	1	6	15	6
Total	215	127	202	2,013	1,424	1,086
Far East and Oceania:						
Hong Kong	691	623	807	792	922	804
Malaysia & Sing.	62	29	17	53	73	44
New Zealand	27	103	169	28	37	---
Philippines	12	(1/)	---	25	6	---
Other	124	147	293	123	155	192
Total	916	902	1,286	1,021	1,193	1,040
Caribbean and Latin America:						
Bahamas	8	9	8	18	8	8
Mexico	4	2	2	16	14	3
Neth. Antilles	8	4	1	16	5	1
Other	2	1	2	6	2	3
Total	22	16	13	56	29	15
Other markets	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	(1/)	---
Total all markets	3,988	3,965	4,178	4,871	4,438	3,859

1/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 13.--LEMONS AND LIMES, FRESH: U. S. EXPORTS
BY AREA OF DESTINATION, MARKETING SEASONS 1969-72

(In thousands of 76-pound boxes)

Country of destination	Winter			Summer		
	Nov. 1 - Apr. 30			May 1 - Oct. 31		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969	1970	1971
Canada	203	219	212	258	233	236
Europe:						
EC:						
Belgium-Lux.	40	32	1	28	13	14
France	225	164	244	183	285	388
Germany, W.	42	6	5	222	237	141
Netherlands	126	73	124	173	255	302
Total	433	275	374	606	790	845
Other:						
Denmark	27	20	16	18	33	32
Finland	15	8	1	16	9	5
Norway	27	21	27	31	25	16
Sweden	44	38	35	55	68	68
United Kingdom	14	8	8	8	37	31
Other	5	2	---	18	87	141
Total	565	372	461	752	1,049	1,138
Far East and Oceania:						
Hong Kong	27	33	30	32	38	38
Japan	699	898	1,027	603	848	855
Other	5	7	10	5	3	2
Total	731	938	1,067	640	889	895
Mexico	30	33	23	24	34	19
Other markets	1	1	2	4	2	2
Total all markets	1,530	1,563	1,765	1,678	2,207	2,290

TABLE 14.--GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH: U. S. EXPORTS
BY AREA OF DESTINATION, MARKETING SEASONS 1969-72

(In thousands of 80-pound boxes)

Country of destination	Winter export			Summer export		
	Sept. 1 - Apr. 30			May 1 - Aug. 31		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969	1970	1971
Canada	1,856	1,831	1,679	614	423	349
Europe:						
EC:						
Belgium-Lux.	7	1	---	2	1	2
France	106	131	157	64	50	4
Germany, W.	32	26	28	25	29	51
Italy	---	36	36	---	---	20
Netherlands	92	18	66	77	118	25
Total	237	212	287	168	198	102
Other:						
Norway	5	(1/)	2	5	3	1
Sweden	14	6	12	3	2	1
United Kingdom	2	9	30	2	5	1
Other	10	4	2	5	28	15
Total	268	231	333	183	236	120
Far East and Oceania:						
Hong Kong	2	5	3	3	7	1
Japan	33	40	1,164	20	26	89
Other	12	14	11	6	5	4
Total	47	59	1,178	29	38	94
Other markets	8	2	10	6	2	3
Total all markets	2,179	2,123	3,200	832	699	566

1/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 15.--ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT PRODUCTS: U.S. EXPORTS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1965-70

Item and country of destination	Year beginning Nov. 1					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	:gallons:	:gallons:	:gallons:	:gallons:	:gallons:	:gallons:
Canned single- strength juice						
Orange:						
Canada	5,194	6,321	5,455	4,337	4,781	5,017
Europe:						
Belgium-Lux.	36	156	472	267	447	428
Denmark	60	564	327	109	105	19
France	80	909	1,510	1,016	1,241	1,357
Germany, West	79	1,135	1,210	596	1,035	759
Netherlands	24	380	534	141	255	445
Sweden	170	484	1,980	1,464	2,560	1,377
Switzerland	63	215	903	485	534	599
Other Europe	81	290	106	185	351	290
Total	593	4,133	7,042	4,263	6,528	5,274
Bahamas	98	136	169	187	131	158
Japan	38	60	62	72	175	122
Other countries	348	456	458	424	519	360
Total	6,271	11,106	13,186	9,283	12,134	10,931
Grapefruit:						
Canada	2,028	2,233	2,344	3,065	3,448	3,182
Europe:						
Belgium-Lux.	90	190	288	114	85	122
France	402	1,092	889	858	590	537
Germany, West	116	503	124	325	275	78
United Kingdom ...	29	235	6	5	50	136
Other Europe	209	925	617	637	592	783
Total Europe ...	846	2,945	1,924	1,939	1,592	1,656
Other countries	235	180	204	222	1,009	281
Total	3,109	5,358	4,472	5,226	6,049	5,119

TABLE 15.--ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT PRODUCTS: U.S. EXPORTS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1965-70

Item and country of destination	Year beginning Nov. 1					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
Orange concentrate:						
Frozen:						
Canada	2,264	2,942	2,804	2,919	3,552	3,836
Europe:						
Germany, West	175	335	273	161	458	367
Netherlands	83	147	168	166	392	310
Sweden	67	113	170	237	488	2,201
Switzerland	42	60	73	66	95	94
United Kingdom ...	246	487	441	377	505	526
Other Europe	40	133	120	108	124	171
Total Europe ...	653	1,275	1,245	1,115	2,062	3,669
Other countries	143	201	177	193	202	203
Total	3,060	4,418	4,226	4,227	5,816	7,708
Hot-Pack:						
Canada	144	139	122	115	157	111
Europe:						
Germany, West	214	207	142	171	422	290
Ireland	37	42	34	34	34	37
Netherlands	108	130	121	124	241	282
Switzerland	47	61	54	70	123	89
Other Europe	40	120	64	71	285	352
Total Europe ...	446	560	415	470	1,105	1,050
Hong Kong	36	38	46	47	48	47
Malaysia & Sing. ...	151	130	102	121	142	116
Philippines	43	10	12	5	4	3
Other countries ...	22	81	27	12	184	90
Total	842	958	724	770	1,640	1,417

TABLE 15.--ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT PRODUCTS: U.S. EXPORTS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1965-70--CONTINUED

Item and country of destination	Year beginning Nov. 1					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Orange oil:						
Canada	152	182	93	111	236	149
Europe:						
Denmark	133	204	120	74	135	42
France	715	1,058	372	720	840	771
Germany, West ...	578	495	460	786	785	709
Netherlands	450	566	488	587	730	657
Spain	169	333	175	347	166	259
Switzerland	294	382	433	412	691	704
United Kingdom ...	386	669	324	512	579	352
Other Europe	175	778	293	406	383	269
Total Europe ...	2,900	4,485	2,665	3,844	4,309	3,763
Chile	139	123	81	25	7	13
Venezuela	112	76	42	51	44	41
Japan	740	782	818	626	770	1,002
Other countries ...	409	339	411	395	595	278
Total	4,452	5,987	4,110	5,052	5,961	5,246
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases 1/	cases 1/	cases 1/	cases 1/	cases 1/	cases 1/
Grapefruit sections:						
Canada	65	35	61	61	39	58
Europe:						
Ireland	8	6	2	1	---	---
Netherlands	3	3	1	3	2	(2/)
United Kingdom ...	33	20	4	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Other Europe	6	11	10	6	13	7
Total Europe ...	50	40	17	10	15	7
Japan	3	2	4	3	2	4
Other countries ...	10	6	10	10	7	7
Total	128	83	92	84	63	76

1/ Equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans.

2/ Less than 500 boxes.

TABLE 16.--FRESH AND PROCESSED CITRUS: U.S. IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION)
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1965-70

Item and country of origin	Year beginning Nov. 1					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>
Oranges, fresh:						
Haiti	---	---	---	(3/)	---	1
Israel	149	6	322	331	309	295
Japan	11	4	9	24	20	12
Mexico	740	391	1,768	997	808	1,150
Other countries ..	9	9	42	10	39	6
Total	909	410	2,141	1,362	1,176	1,464
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>gallons 2/</u>	<u>gallons 2/</u>	<u>gallons 2/</u>	<u>gallons 2/</u>	<u>gallons 2/</u>	<u>gallons 2/</u>
Orange juice, concentrated:						
Argentina	---	50	---	---	---	640
Brazil	593	2,732	11,062	10,317	2,521	11,548
Jamaica	18	---	---	114	---	---
Mexico	23	---	761	129	197	322
South Africa	---	---	---	---	---	---
Surinam	---	35	19	---	---	---
Other countries ..	153	38	---	2,131	1	1,858
Total	787	2,855	11,842	12,691	2,719	14,368

1/ Equivalent boxes of 70 pounds.

2/ Single-strength equivalent.

3/ Less than 500 gallons.

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